[redacted]natic in Account Current with the Honble East India Company Cr.

A	By an Overcharge of 13 Battalions of Sepoys from the 1st March 1776 to 1st May 1780		422270. 25. 42.
B	By Do: from the 1st May 1780 to 30th June 1785		195979. 2. 34
C	By a difference between the peace and War establishment from 1st May 1780 to about the middle of June 1785		706351. - 60
D	By the amount of three Receipts of Mr. Irwin dated in 1785 after the surrender of the assignment		170. 70 . 25. 70
1781 April E	30th By Charges of Pay &c allowances to His Highness Troops	139 133. 1. 15.	
	Deduct an overcharge refunded by Mr Sullivan and Col. Manting	19.712. 34. 61.	169414. 2. 34.
F	By the amount of Military Stores delivered to different People as pr 1784 Receipts	72698. 1. 35.	
	Do: Do: as pr Hilladars Account	107295. 12. 25.	135993. 19. 60.
G	By 1199 Horses together with saddles and Bridles and Arms Compliat for the Troopers at 200 Pagodas each Horse		239800 " "
H	By charges made on account of Losses on the prices of Grain purchased and the rate at which it was issued out		33861. 17. 55.
I	By the amount of Military Stores received at Tranquebar by Sir Edward Hughes as pr Invoice	122400. " "	
	Deduct the amount credited in the Superintendents account	8362. 29 "	114037. 7. -
K	By 61 Bolts and 131 Yards of Canvas		1057. " -
1781 Sept. L	4th By 30 Villages in the Vicinity of Ponacherry and 1/2 of another Village at the rate of 3205 3/8 Pags annually from the 10th February 1785 to this day		211051. - -
M	By the amount of Cattle Grain and Money supplied Colo Baily and Pearces Detachment & others as pr Receipts	100112. " "	
	Do: Do: as pr Hilladars Account	32408. 9. "	
		132520. 9. "	
	Deduct for so much credited in the Rammaud and Tripatore Book & Superintendents Account	32261. 12. 52.	94258. 32. 22.
	Carried Over Pagodas		2691144. 31. 66.

to be, accurate and correct, and in the second Place, there are many Sums to be carried to his Highness's Credit not brought forward in the present Account, for to ascertain them an Investigation into the Account of the assigned Revenue is necessary, and which Mr. Mowray says would take up many Months.

A true Copy

(signed) { Robert Wooly
Lio. Place

Compared Cecil Smith. {Signed}

"the Time, that I have not received them, and, in
"future, to furnish me with them every three
"Months agreeable to former usage, so that the Accounts
"betwixt us may stand clear" and the Governor in a
Letter of the 2nd February acknowleges the receipt of
four Letters from his Highness, apologises for Delay,
and promises to send the accounts required as soon
as possible In a Letter to the Governor dated 29th
January 1709 his Highness says "as you are very
"soon to imbark for Europe, I beg leave to remind
"you that I have not to this time been furnished
"with a State of my Account with the Company
"and of the Charges of the late War, as this is
"a Business of great Importance to my Affairs,
"I hope my Friend will order the Accounts to be
"made out and sent to me without loss of
"Time": and the Governor in Answer under Date
1709 says "I have received your Letter, and it gives
"me great Concern that I cannot furnish your
"Highness with a State of your Account towards
"with the Company on Account of the great
"Difficulty that attended the Arrangement of
"the Accounts for the War" His Highness

continued

minutes preying his Application for his Accounts
minor sundry

V&W This Item explained under the reference F & M; for whatever his Highness could not produce Receipts, Credit has been withheld, and therefore, for the same Reasons as set forth in the References above alluded to, he now takes Credit, and his Highness is ready at all Times to prove the Sums ajserted to have been made by the People who made them.

X This Item is thus explained: his Highness is debited for the September Kist of the Year 1776, which makes the Amount to be the Sum of 2,34,180 Pon whereas his Highness should have been debited for the June Kist only amounting to the Sum of 1,11,350 Pon, as Hyders Horse had at that Time spread over the Carnatic and put an End to all Collections, and therefore deducting the latter from the former leaves the Overcharge for which his Highness now takes Credit

It is to be observed, in the first Place, that the Sum mentioned in the Debit side is taken only as a Data, and not admitted, as there stated

to

And thereupon his Highness is justified in the Deduction he has made from the Charges brought against him on Account of the Current Expenses, and the Credit he has taken in Consequence, nor is his Highness acquainted with the Manner in which the three Lacks and thirty-six Thousand Pagodas admitted by him as his Annual Proportion of the current Expence has been applyed, owing to the Want of the necessary Accounts properly authenticated, agreable to long established Custom, the Papers of Accounts which he has been able to obtain from Government, for Want of Authenticity, are not to be relied on, indeed they have been found fully of Errors, so that his Highness regards all Accounts between himself and the Company as open, up to a Period, so far back as the Year 1773 when the last Settlement took Place, and here it will be necessary to shew the Mode observed in the Settlement of Accounts; His Highness was regularly furnished with them every three Months and they were signed by the Governor and Counsel for the Time being, and sealed with the Seal of the Company; this gave them Authenticity; his

Highness

Highness then examined them with his own accounts and affixed his Signature to the Balance that appeared due in Testimony of his Approbation But his Highness, so far from obtaining his Accounts properly authenticated at the end of every three Months, could not get them in any Form although he made repeated Application for them, complaining at the same Time, of the Hardship in their being withheld from him. In a Letter addressed to the Governor by his Highness under Date the 9th January 1806 he says "It is a considerable Time since the "Termination of the War, and I have made "frequent Applications for the Accounts of the "Expences but have not been able to obtain "them, I again repeat my Request; the Governor "and Council always furnished me at the "Expiration of every three Months with the "Accounts of the current Military Charges for "the Defence of my Country, which are paid by "me through the Company. I request you will be "pleased to send me the Account made up from

the

Arrears then due to his Cavalry, as shewn under the Reference A and B; at any rate, if carried to Account at all, it should have been under that of the Expences of the War, but, as it is carried to his Highness's separate Account, he has taken Credit for it as an Overcharge

T This Item has arisen out of an arbitrary measure of Government in the Article of the Current Expences, for which his Highness never agreed to allow a greater Sum than 3,60,000 Pagodas, nor was a greater Sum ever required from him; but it appears that, from the 1st May 1780 to the 30th June 1785, he is charged with the Sum of 23,56,300 .. 6 .. 26 whereas the amount, calculated at the rate of 3,60,000 P annum, amounts to no more than the Sum of 18,60,000 which, being deducted from the Sum of 23,56,300, 6 .. 26, leaves the Balance for which his Highness has taken Credit; Governor Falk in a Letter addressed to his Highness on the Subject under Date the 9th of March 1776 says "you said Mr. Pigot has "told you that it wont be more than nine Lacks "of Rupees for a Year, but my List was then three "Lacks and thirty three Thousand, but if it be three

Lacks

Lacks of Pagodas, then in the three Years it will
Amount to nine Lacks of Pagodas, and which
Conclusion from the current Expenses at 3,00,000, and
Sir Thomas Rumbold, in a letter addressed to his
Highness under Date 14th September 1779, shews the utmost
Charge was made by the Company and acceded to by his
Highness to be 30,000 Pag.s per Month, or 3,60,000 P. Annum, "It is my
Duty" says he "to represent to your Highness that a Failure in the
Engagements you have entred into for the Payment of 6,20,000 in
Different Lists to the 2nd of April next will be of material
Detriment, and involve us in great Difficulties: The List for
August is now become Due for 30,000 Pag.s and there will be due in
this Month not only the List of 30,000 Pag.s but one List for the
Jaghire of 1,00,000 Pag.s making in all the Sum of 1,60,000 Pag.s" and
the following Account of Lists to be paid for current
Charges is explanatory of Sir Thomas Rumbold's Letter.

Balance due by the Nabob to the
30th April 1778 as P. English Account
sent by Governor Rumbold ——— 6,99,316 " 1 " 40

Amount of Engagements of the
Nabob from the 1st of May 1778 to 30th April
1779 at 30,000 Pag.s to be paid to the Company 3,60,000 " " "

Amount Total 10,59,316 " 1 " 40

And

up as many as his circumstances would permit - had not his Highness kept up a Corps of Cavalry, the Company would have been under the Necessity of doing so; but, as his Highness kept them up, the Necessity of Course did not exist, and this is proved beyond a Doubt by a Letter from the Governor addressed to his Highness, under Date the 19th September 1780, wherein, after stating that there are Arrears due to the two Regiments of his Cavalry then in Camp, he requests to know, if it will be possible for his Highness to add another Regiment from amongst those doing Duty about the Persons of his Highness and his Sons "The Increase of Cavalry" he adds "is so "absolutely necessary to the future Operations in "the Field, that I am extremely anxious to see it "effected if possible to the Number of 1500 or 2000 "Men. I request also that your Highness will put "your Cavalry entirely under our Orders" and further it has been shewn, under the Reference C. that Government, before the Commencement of the War, approved of a certain Number of Cavalry being maintained, when therefore the Company judged it expedient to take them into their Service entirely,

they

they ought to have made some Compensation to his Highness for the Expence he had incurred in keeping them in Readiness whenever an Occasion might require them, and in training them to that Degree of Perfection as rendered them capable of performing the Duties of the Service on which they were employed. His Highness however has never yet required such Compensation, it was sufficient for him that he had it in his Power to assist his Friends, but, at the same Time, he never could have imagined that his Friends would have brought a Charge against him, for a Sum of Money advanced to those Troopers on Account of their Arrears of Pay, when such Arrears had been, in a great Measure, incurred on Account of the general Interest of the Company, and his Highness, and the more particularly as his Inability to discharge those Arrears had been occasioned by the Conduct of the Company towards him in the Affairs of Tanjore and the Failure of Lord Pigot in the Promise made to his Highness that the Revenues of Tanjore for one Year should be given up to his Highness for the paying off the

Arrears

of the War, in which they were immediately afterwards employed

P The Item under this Reference is repugnant not only to Justice but to common Sense to charge his Highness with Interest where no Principal was ever advanced to him is inconsistent and contrary to the Nature of Things; and again, even if a Principal had been advanced, and that an Interest had accrued in Consequence, it is clear that the Transaction was occasioned by the War and therefore should have been carried to that account, in that his Highness has Nothing to do with it in his separate Account, and has therefore taken Credit for the full Amount as an Overcharge.

Q The Item under this Reference is, in some Respects, of a similar Description with the one immediately preceding it, and it must appear evident that his Highness ought not to be charged with a Transaction in which he did not interfere, nor was in no wise concerned, and further if it could possibly be carried to any Account in which his Highness is implicated, it should, from the Date of it, have been carried under the Head of

Expence

Expences of War instead of being brought forward in his Highness's separate Account, and he has therefore taken Credit for the Amount as an Overcharge

R&S The Items under this Reference are explained under the Reference N and O, the Article N°3 is severe in the extreme. Government applied to his Highness for his Cavalry, and in consequence, they were ordered to join the Army, some Time afterwards they were taken entirely into the Company's Service, and have ever since remained so. They were not raw Recruits, but Veterans of tried Service, whom his Highness had caused to be disciplined under European Officers, for a Number of Years, at the Expence of many Lacks of Pagodas and at the Time the Charge in Question accrued, they were so far employed in the public Service that they were ordered to be in Readiness to join the Army, which they did shortly afterwards; and, for a Part of the Time, they were actually employed on the public Service, his Highness well knew that Cavalry must always be required in a War, with any of the surrounding Powers whose chief Strength lay in their Cavalry, and under that Consideration, he felt the Necessity of keeping up

End of 1702 it was referred to a Committee, who rejected the Articles which composed the Sum for which his Highness has taken Credit, because Vouchers were wanting, that is the Receipts of the People who received them, and some of the Articles admitted were greatly reduced in the Committee fixed their own Prices on them instead of those stated by his Highness without considering how much the Situation of Affairs had altered the Rates of every Article: The Committee, in the Report to Government, thus express themselves "But now "have the Honor to enclose a Statement of the "different Charges we have thought proper to "allow, and those which, in our Opinions, are "unadmissible, with our Reasons for so doing" His Highness, making the same Observations and drawing the same Conclusions as he has done under the Reference **F**, is persuaded, that notwithstanding the Line drawn by the Committee, that Justice will not be oppressively withheld from him, he was anxious to give every Aid and Support in his Power to the Measures of his Friends in the Prosecution of the War, and, although he ought not in common

Prudence

Prudence and Justice to himself to have permitted his People to issue their Stores, Provisions or Money without Receipts, yet had he refused, the Public Service might have sustained the most essential and perhaps an irreparable Injury, it would therefore be unjust that his Highness should be a Sufferer for a Conduct Dictated by Friendship and influenced by the most generous Motives. If a further Illustration of these Points be necessary his Highness refers to the Account laid before the Committee, and the Committee's Remark thereon, and, convinced of the Justice of the Act, he has taken Credit for the Sum which they have thought proper to reject.

N.O These Items from the Letter N to O are improperly carried to his Highness separate Account, they belong to the War Expences, and should have been debited under that Head, his Highness has therefore taken Credit for the aggregate Amount as an over charge. The Item N°6 in particular is absurd, it states Horses purchased for his Highness, when the Fact is that they were purchased for the Company, and on Account

with the Company on the termination of the late War and the Conclusion of a Peace in Europe between England and France, in which his Highness was neither concerned nor named, those Villages were restored to the French in Lieu, no Doubt, of something else of equal or perhaps a greater Value, but, as no Compensation has been made to his Highness for those villages, he has carried to his Credit the annual Amount of their Revenue It is true that the Villages were not forcibly taken from his Highness, and it is equally true that he did not give them up on the first Requisition for that Purpose, but, when the Governor General wrote to his Highness on the Subject, he was under the necessity of complying; but at the same Time, he expected that Justice which is expected in common by all men; but he has not even received the acknowledgement of Thanks

M The Amount for which his Highness has taken Credit in this Item was rejected by Government, for the same Reason that they rejected Credit in the Item **F**, because he could not produce Vouchers from the People who obtained

the Article that comprises it, His Highness has shewn under the Reference F how often he complained of the Conduct of the Servants of the Company to the Southward in refusing to give Receipts, and the same Conduct was generally adopted by those to the Northward. His Highness was as exact as he could be and gave Information of the Supplies furnished as early as it lay in his Power in a Letter addressed to the Governor under Date 19th Augn 1780 wherein his Highness advised that his Havildar had supplied Colonel Baillie's Detachment with 350 Bullocks and that 150 of them were loaded with Rice, 100 Coolies fifty Palanquin boys and some Carts for Guns, and that he had also served out to the Army two days Rice, but his Highness was afterwards prevented from procuring regular Accounts from his Servants owing to the distracted Situation of his Country, which, very shortly after the Date of the Letter referred to, was almost wholly over-run by the Enemy's Horse, however when he received the Accounts from his People he sent in an exact Statement to Government, and, some Time in the Latter

End

that General Anker, the present Governor at Tranque-
bar, has declared that his Predecessor would not have
permitted the Stores to be delivered to Sir Edward
Hughes had not the Government of Madras given
Directions for the Purpose, what became of them
after Sir Edward Hughes received them his Highness
knows not, but, in the Accounts of the Company
he is credited for no more than the sum of
Pc. Fs.
8362, 29 when it must have been well known,
from the Correspondence which has been entered
into upon the Subject between Government and the
Governor of Tranquebar as his Highness has been
informed, that his Highness was charged by the
Pc.
Danish Government the sum of 1,22,400; and the
fact is further confirmed by the Invoice with
which his Highness was furnished and now in his
Possession; and that Sir Edward Hughes received the
whole of those Stores must also have been well
known to Government through the means of the
Correspondence just alluded to, his Highness
therefore, deducting Pc. 8362..29 which has been
carried to his Credit from the agreeable Sum
Pc.
takes Credit for the Deficiency 1,14,037

The

K The Item under this reference was, as therein expressed, for Canvas delivered out of his Highness's Stores for the use of the Company at the requisition of Lord Macartney as appears by his Card "The "Governor presents his compliments to his Highness "the Nabob and requests he will be pleased to give "orders for the Delivery of whatever Quantity of "Canvas he may have in Store to Mr Scotney". His Highness complied with the requisition, and, at the same time, sent the following Card to the Governor "His Highness the Nabob presents his "compliments to the Governor, and send herewith "65 Pieces of Canvass" and therefore his Highness ought to have been credited for the Amount, but, as Government have not done so he takes Credit for it now

L The Item under this reference is thus explained, on the first Surrender to the English, the Villages mentioned in the Item together with a number of others, were given up to his Highness and became a Part of his Territories, upon these, he calculated and made Payments, formed Arrangements, and entered into Engagements with

the Company, his Highness surely could not be made accountable "for Losses on the Price of "Grain purchased and the Rate at which it "was served out." If Government thought proper to issue the Grain at a lower rate than that at which it was purchased it was an act of their own, in which his Highness could not interfere, they are, from Reason and the Nature of things; chargeable with these Losses and not his Highness; But this matter was setled many years ago, his Highness having complained of the Hardship to Government, the following Order was sent to the Paymaster of Vellore by their Secretary "Sir, In Reply to your Letter of "the 17th Inst I am directed by the Board to inform "you that you are to mention both Pagodas and "Rupees in your Receipts for Grain to the Renter, "the Rate of Exchange, and the Price of Grain, to be "conformable to the Rate and Price of the Day on "which the Grain was delivered" and Sir Archibald Campbell, in a Card addressed to his Highness under Date the 22nd June 1786, on the Subject of the Order, says with Regard to the Paymaster of Vellore issuing

"to

'to receive the Paddy at the Price it bears within
'the District at the Time of it's being delivered,
"the Governor has wrote to Mr. Forjaz explicitly
"on that Subject, and a Copy of the Letter is now
'sent to his Highness", and even had this not
been the case the Loss, if any, was incurred on
Account of the War, and ought to have been carried
to the General Expence under that Head for the
Reasons set forth under the Reference C. so that, at
any Rate, it could not be with any Degree of propriety
carried to the separate Account of his Highness, but,
as he has notwithstanding been debited in that
Account, he now takes Credit for it as an Overcharge.

I The Item under this Reference is thus
explained. "Previous to the War a considerable Quantity
of Bombaim Sticks were landed from Denmark at
Tranquebar, at the Charge and for the use of his
Highness, and they remained there until some time
after the War had commenced, when Sir Edward
Hughes, by the Direction of Government, took them
on Board the Fleet for the public Service, a
Circumstance which must appear fully upon the
Records of the Company, as his Highness understands

That

his Highness has frequently complained to Government of the Conduct of the Company's Servants in refusing to grant Receipts for Stores and which they received from his People. In a Letter addressed to Lord Macartney dated 7th March 1792 his Highness says "Even Receipts for some "parts of the Paddy which your Lordship's People "received could not be obtained" and in another Letter under Date 1st April his Highness quotes a Passage of a Letter received from his Phouzdar at Trichinopoly in the following words "The Europeans "take what Guns, Muskets, Stores, Paddy and even "ready money, they think proper, but will give "no Receipts" But, notwithstanding these Representations and various others of a similar Nature, the Grievances complained of remained unnoticed, and the Servants of the Company continued to take Stores and Grain as usual without giving any Receipts, and yet when his Highness delivered in his Accounts of the Issues that had actually been made by his People to the Servants of the Company, Objections were offered to every Article for which his Highness could

not

not produce a Voucher, The Company make charges without Vouchers, and his Highness is obliged to receive them, he therefore trusts that the Accounts of his Managers under the particular Circumstances of the Case, may be received as authentic, and therefore as the Stores under the Reference were delivered for the public Service during the War, and as the same has not been carried to account, he now takes Credit for the Amount.

(The Item under this Reference speaks for itself The Company thought proper to take the Cavalry belonging to his Highness into their Service, he therefore charges for the Horses with their Furniture, together with Accoutrements for the Troopers only The very heavy expence incurred in embodying these Troopers and disciplining them for a course of Years may be a Subject for Consideration in another Place

H The Item under this Reference is of an extraordinary Nature and very improperly carried to his Highness's Debit in the Book

Entry in the Company's Books, from whence the Error has arisen, no Notice seems to have been taken of the Sum described in this Item for a considerable Time and the first Mention made of it, at least the first that has come to the Knowledge of his Highness, is in his Highness's Rixbundy Account where it is carried to his Credit, and had it ended there all would have been well, but in the separate Account there appears the following "Article 30th April "1791 D° His Highness the Nabob to the Assigned "Revenue for the Amount of three Receipts of Mr. "Swan Dated in 1785, after the Surrender of the "Assignment, which, by Order of the Governor in Council Dated 6th September 1791, is now transferred "to the Nabob's Credit in his Rixbundy Account, "and to the Debit of his separate Account ₹1,970 25.70, Therefore at the same Time that the Company gave his Highness Credit in one Account they debited him in another, so that in fact he has not had any Credit for that Amount, and as his Highness is fully entitled thereto he takes it now.

E The Item is brought forward as if his Highness had

has sanctioned the Transaction set forth and was perfectly well acquainted with the Circumstances, but the Fact is otherwise, His Highness never authorized Mr Sullivan or Mr. Hepplesby to make any such Payment, and he is ignorant to this Hour whether such Payments were really made or not; His Highness has never been furnished with the Receipts of the People said to have been paid; but, admitting the Circumstance to be as stated, it must have taken place subsequent to the War, and, of Course, for the Reasons stated in the Reference **F**, ought to have been carried to Account under that Head, but, as it has been improperly carried to his Highness's Credit, to his separate Account, he has taken Credit for it as an Overcharge.

F The Items under this Reference were delivered by the Managers and Killadars of his Highness to the Servants of the Company, who some Times gave Receipts, some Times refused them Receipts appear for the Sum of £ 48, 698 .. 1. 35 but for the Sum of £ 107, 295 .. 10 .. 25 there are only the Accounts of his Highness's Killadars and Managers,

his

and the Fact speaks for itself. On the Commencement of Hostilities, his Highness's Troops were employed by the Company, and whether in Garrison or in the Field or in escorting Provisions and Stores, they were employed on Public Service, and contributed towards the general Defence, and had they not been in Existence the Company would have raised others, or they never would have been able to keep up that collected force which they had in the Field; and in the Time of War it is difficult to raise Recruits, and those that can be obtained, are the worst Part of the lowest Casts, and, in the Nature of Things, not to be relied on, and therefore of no real Service, so that had not the Nabob kept up the Troops he did, the Company must have increased their military Establishment in the time of Peace, but, as matters were, there was no Necessity for that Increase, as the Troops of his Highness were Men of the best Casts, disciplined by European Officers, many of them belonging to the Company, and lent by Government to his Highness, and, independent of these Considerations, Government employed them, and therefore their Services must have been essential and necessary; had they been useless

useless they would unquestionably have been disbanded and the conclusions from these Premises are that his Highness, in maintaining a body of Troops of his own, during the Time of Peace, greatly benefited the Company by rendering it unnecessary for them to increase their military Establishment, and so to incur an additional and very heavy Expence during the Time of Peace, that as in the Time of War, all the Expences were to be borne in a certain and fixed Proportion, that therefore no Charge of any Description made on Account of the War, should be carried to his separate Account, and that the Charge to be brought against his Highness was for that certain and fixed Proportion and no more.

D The Item under this Reference is in the nature of an Explanation. Mr Swinton was appointed Collector of the Assigned Revenue to the Southern Countries, and continued, some time after the Surrender of the Assignment to his Highness, made those Collections for which he gave his Receipts, as set forth in the Item referred to, perhaps it may be necessary to observe the Irregularity of the

Entry

Establishment kept up by the Company; and that such separate Establishment was absolutely necessary in Aid to the Support of the Tranquility and Interest of the Carnatic, and consequently the general Benefit and Advantage of the Company; and his Highness, is apparent from the various Sanctions it has received from Government. In April 1777 his Highness addressed the Governor on the Subject of the Discontent of his Troops, and requiring a Loan of four Lacks of Pagodas to enable him to pay off the Arrears due to them, shewing at the same Time, that his Distress and Inability arose entirely from the Conduct of the Company in dispossessing him of Tanjore, and in the Breach of the Promise of Lord Pigot to pay the Arrears of his Troops out of the Revenues of the Tanjore Country, a matter more particularly set forth under the preceding Reference, and the Governor in his Answer dated the 28th of the same Month, after speaking in Approbation of a Reduction proposed by His Highness, in his military Establishment of nine thousand Men, provided he had the Means of paying off their Arrears, laments it is not in the Power of Government to supply his Highness out of the Company's

Company's Treasury, with the Sum required; but that, to shew their Wishes to lend him every Assistance to relieve his Highness from his Embarrassments, he refers him to the following Letter

"The Nabob having informed us
"that you are willing to pay off the Arrears due to his
"Troops amounting, as he understand, to four Lacks of
"Pagodas, provided we will give you our Public Sanction
"and Security, and being desirous to afford the Nabob
"every Assistance in the present Exigency of his Affairs,
"we give you this public Sanction and Security on
"the Part of the Honble East India Company for the
"Payment of the above Sum, or such other Sum as you
"shall advance, not exceeding four Lacks of Pagodas
"agreeable to the Engagements you may enter into
"with the Nabob for the Arrears, now due to his Cavalry
(signed) George Stratton &c.a Council" and having
thus given a Sanction to a Loan to enable his
Highness to make the Reduction proposed, and which
was made accordingly The disapprobation of Government
to the keeping up the Establishment when so reduced is
too strongly implied to require any further Illustration,
and, taking up the Subject in another Point of View

and

Expences, yet he declared insisting on them, conceiving, as he expresses himself to Government, that the Company would get to him Justice but, as the Accounts have been kept open and unsettled since the Year 1772, this matter has never been determined.

The Item under this Reference arises out of a comparative Statement between the Peace and War Establishment; and, for that Purpose, the gross Charge of Disbursements for a certain Number of Years are taken during Peace and opposed to the gross Charge of Disbursements during the War, the Preparations for which commenced about the Month of May 1780, and, deducting the one from the other, shews that the War had increased the Expences of the Disbursements to the Sum of Pags. 7,16,351 Cash —.60 which is irregularly carried to the separate Account of his Highness. By an Agreement between the Company and his Highness a certain Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic were to be appropriated to the War Expences; and in Order to enable Government to do so fully, an Assignment was made of the Revenues by his Highness, who was to bear his Proportion, calculated on the Gross Amount; if it should appear that it is incumbent on his Highness

to repay those Expences the Matter has never yet been settled; and as any separate Charge whether he is to bear any Proportion of the Expences of the War or not, must, in the Interim, be an additional Charge, it ought to have been carried to his Highness's Credit; but, as this has not been done his Highness now takes Credit for the Sum of £106351 ... 60 Kay Can. It has been signified indeed to his Highness that although his Contribution to the War Expences is much greater than that which is required of him towards the Peace Establishment, and that such Contributions is calculated upon the relative Proportion of the General Revenues, yet that his Highness is notwithstanding to be charged exclusively with the Expences of the Troops both in Garrison and in the Field which had been kept up by him during the Time of Peace; and all other incidental Expences, which his Highness cannot but consider as a Contradiction in Terms, an unfair Advantage taken of a generous Act and, upon every Principle, unjust and oppressive in the extreme. During the Time of Peace his Highness kept up a military Establishment, which was paid by himself, and had no Connection with his Contribution towards the Expences of the military

Establishment

Tanjore, and which condition was acceded to by Government as demonstrated by the Steps taken in Consequence, and by their accepting as a Present the Amount of the Pay of those Battalions from the Year 1770 up to the Period at which the Proposition was made to his Highness, but as Decision in the present Instance is to be governed by Equity and Justice and not by the partial and interested Dictum of the Company, it must appear, from the several Statements set forth by his Highness, not agreeable to Equity and Justice, that, instead of [illegible] on the Object of making a Charge for the three additional Battalions to the Month of June 1785, the Company should have restored to his Highness the Sum that had been paid up to the Month of March 1776 But, at all Events, as every Idea of a Convenience on the Part of his Highness to pay the three additional Battalions was completely and avowedly done away by Government in July 1773, in their agreeing to receive the Charges which had accrued on that Account up to that Date, as a Present, and as his Highness consented to pay the three additional Battalions in future upon the express condition of his being put into the Possession of Tanjore and upon

no

no other condition whatever, stating that his ability to make such Payment depended entirely on such possession, it is a Matter of Course, that when the Company thought proper to dispossess him, his Engagement ceased, rendered null and void by their own act, and his Highness has accordingly carried the Charges made against him for the three additional Battalions to his credit. If it should be said that his Highness did not make any Objection to the Payment of the three additional Battalions for a number of Years, but provided for them in common with the other, the Argument in Opposition is, that his Highness was not furnished with any Accounts by which he could ascertain particular Charges, although such Accounts were frequently required by his Highness, and the Non-compliance on the Part of Government were as frequently complained of, and again he firmly believed that, from the Circumstances under which he became possessed of Tanjore and other Considerations, the Country would again be delivered up to him, and this is clear from his own Suggestions to Government on that Head, for although at the Moment his Highness received some Accounts in which these three Battalions were charged he made no

Objections

'have been declining. To pay the Company the Balance
'of their old Debt as well as their Risk of current
'Charges, Necessity forced me to draw Assistance from
'private Individuals, to those Individuals, exclusive of
'my new Consolidated Creditors, I was obliged to give all
'my own Jewels as well as those of my Family for
'Security, and they are still retained in that Situation,
'for I have not been able to release them,' and in a letter
from his Highness to the Governor dated the 19th April 1779
he says "the taking of the Tanjore Country from me has
'been the Cause of all my Difficulties and the
"Disturbance of my Creditors and Troops, and Lord
'Pigot not performing his Promise to give them their
'pay out of the Revenues of the Tanjore Country has
'entirely put it out of my Power to extricate myself
'from these Difficulties" Thus it fully appears, from
incontestible Facts that his Highness's deepest and
unretrievable Misfortunes, and consequently his
Inability to comply with the Requisitions made by
the Company, arose from their own Conduct towards
him, but the Circumstance the most strikingly unjust
when considered in it's several relative Points of View
is yet to be noticed. The dispossessing of his Highness

of

of the Tanjore Country and restoring it to the Rajah was held out as an Act which Justice and Policy required, and therefore the Injuries the Nabobs Affairs were to suffer from the Measure was not to be regarded; but it would appear that this was only a Pretext by which the Company might add to their own advantages, for, upon the Restoration of the Country to the Rajah, it was stipulated that he should pay four Lacks of Pagodas annually into their Treasury, a Contribution altogether unknown before the Conquest of the Province, and it was further stipulated that he should also cede to them the District of Nagore worth about 36,000 Pagodas P.r Annum, one of the Districts above alluded to, as redeemed from the Dutch by his Highness, and to which no Return has yet been made to him so that the Company, by the Reduction of Tanjore obtained for themselves an Increase of Revenue amounting to the Sum of four Lacks and thirty six thousand Pagodas P.r Annum, and his Highness is to rest satisfied with having borne the Expence of the Measure by which it was effected, and be charged with the Pay of three Battalions of Sepoys which he agreed to keep up on the shameful Condition of being in the Possession of

Tanjore

was under the Necessity of marching against them to employ Force when Representations had failed, and his Highness was justified in doing so, because the Rajah, as Tributary to his Highness, had no possible right to alienate or otherwise dispose of any Part of his Country without the Consent of his Liege Lord, fortunately the Dutch thought it most advisable to negociate the Business, and his Highness repaid to them the Money they had advanced to the Rajah, and, in Return they gave up the Villages that had been mortgaged to them, and, although they were delivered up to the Rajah when his Country was restored to him, no Compensation was ever made to his Highness, and he has not to this Day been reimbursed a single Pagoda on that Account His Highness's Embarassments from these combined Circumstances, were almost insupportable, but the Fact is better expressed in his own Words in a Letter to the Governor dated the 7th Sept. 1780 "In the former Expeditions against Mysore" says his Highness "I paid ten Lacks of Pagodas on Account "of the Expences of the War which I had no Right to "pay. In this Manner our Affairs continued until "Tanjore, through the glaring Misconduct of Tulpajee

was

'was restricted to the other Parts of my Dominions in
'1773: I then conceived that, for our future Safety, as
'at the repeated Request of Governor Wynch, nothing a
'more essentially necessary than a respectable Body
'of Cavalry: I accordingly raised seven Regiments
'each of which was disciplined by the Officers of
'Company Lent to me for that Purpose, these Regim
'cost me, all contingencies included, upwards of ein
Lacks of Pagodas p.r Annum. When the Orders of
'however arrived to take from me the District of Tan
'contrary to my Rights, this Expence I found had bee
'incurred for Nothing, even the Arrears which were d
'to my Troops and which Lord Pigot promised to pay
'from the Revenues of the Tanjore Country, as also th
'Produce of that District for one Year I did not receive
'and I was driven to the Necessity of calling upon
'the Governor and Council to be Guarantees for the
'Loan I was compelled to make, to stop my
'mutinous Regiments from ravaging my Country,
'thus from the unfortunate Moment that the
'Orders of 1773 were carried into Execution, contrary
'to the repeated and most disinterested Representations
'which I could make, the Affairs of the Carnatic

Highness by a regular conquest, accomplished in a solemn and necessary War. His Majesty the King of Great Britain gave his Sanction to that Conquest and his Admiral, Sir Robert Harland, actually assisted in it, and the Company tacitly approved of it, so that his Highness thought himself secure in the Possession, and made his Arrangements accordingly, and therefore, in depriving him of that Possession, he was precipitated into the greatest Distress and Difficulties, indeed the Charges of the Expedition, the Donations he made, and the Expence incurred nearly ruined him, and, from amongst other Extra Expences was the Increase of his Cavalry a Measure earnestly advised by General Smith, from two to seven Regiments. To put his Highness into the Possession of Tanjore, unless it was meant that he should retain that Possession, was injuring him in the highest Degree, and, instead of humbling his refractory Vassal, it was humbling himself and laying the Foundation of his Ruin. His Highness was at an immense Expence in paying the Troops belonging to the Company during the Expedition, and the Extra Charges of his own, acting in Conjunction with them, amounting to upwards of

thirteen

thirteen thousand men, two thousand four hundred of whom were Cavalry, exclusive of a Donation of nearly twenty seven Lacks of Pagodas in Lieu of Plunder by which Means the great Irregularity and confusion attending the Storm of the Place was prevented, and of Course saved a Number of Lives. It must also be considered that During the Time his Highness retained the Possession of Tanjore, he was at the sole Expence of the Force that was judged necessary for its Defence, so that the Company did not increase their Military Establishment by raising a single Soldier, and again, it is a well known Fact that the Rajah, in Order to raise Supplies necessary to hold out to the last Extremity against the united Force of the Company, and his Highness, and which it is equally well known he has firmly resolved had borrowed large Sums of Money and received a considerable Quantity of military Stores from the Danes and Dutch, and that, to secure Payment to the Latter, he had mortgaged to the some of the most valuable Districts in his Country and which the Dutch refused to relinquish [illegible] use, even after Tanjore had fallen, so that [illegible]

such Payment it was agreed by Government that, instead thereof, he should pay seven thousand Men and no more, that he continued to pay such reduced Numbers for a considerable length of Time, but when it was required of his Highness once more to pay the original Number of ten thousand Men, he refused to do so, that, although Government insisted on his paying the three additional Battalions, yet that they afterwards relinquished all Pretensions to any Demand on that Head as a Matter of Right, and received the Amount up to the 30th of June 1773 as a Present; that, after the 30th of June 1773, no Agreement was ever entered into between his Highness and the Company, by which he committed himself to pay the three additional Battalions, otherwise than upon the express condition that he should be put into the Possession of Sanoor, and he, in that Case, consented to commence Payment of those additional Battalions with the Commencement of the Expedition against the Place; and, that he might not be misunderstood, he makes use of the strong Words, that if by any Accident the Place and Country

should

should not fall into his Hands, that then, and in that Case, such his Consent should not be interpreted into any Agreement to maintain them afterwards.

When, in Conformity to his Highness's Statement of the Conduct of the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Necessity of reducing his Country, the Expedition against him was determined on, his Highness commenced his promised Payment of the three additional Battalions; and, after the Reduction of the Place, he cheerfully continued that Payment until March 1776; when, contrary to every Idea which his Highness had formed, the Country was again restored to the Rajah. Here it will be necessary to observe that the Reduction of Tanjore, although originally suggested by his Highness, met the full Approbation of Government as a Measure necessary to the public Good. "The total Reduction of Tanjore" says Mr Wynch in a Letter to his Highness under Date the 7th of July 1773 "appears to me, on the present Footing of Affairs, clearly in the same Light as it does to your Highness essentially necessary for the Safety and Tranquility of the Carnatic"

Tanjore therefore fell into the Hands of his

Highness

Concurrence, but, on the contrary, disapproved and disclaimed it, refusing, at the same Time, to discharge the Amount; and, under all these Considerations, the Company had no Right to make any Claim on his Highness, for paying the three additional Battalions, nor was there the most distantly implied Obligation on the Part of his Highness to acquiesce in it; but to remove every Doubt and shew that the Company were themselves convinced of the Fact, and that any Sum his Highness might furnish for defraying the Expence of the three additional Battalions was merely an Act of Friendship and Favor, and always so considered, it is only necessary to turn to Mr Wynch's Letter of the seventh of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy three, wherein he says "In the Conferences which have passed between "your Highness and the Select Committee, and your "Highness and me, since the Receipt of your Letter, "your Highness knows, that, on the Subject of the "three disputed Battalions (to term them in "Conformity to your Highness), it has been agreed "that the Whole of the Charge that has already "been incurred on their Account down to the 30th Ulto;

shall be paid by your Highness to the Company as a Present

And the Condition upon which his Highness consented to pay those Battalions at a future Day was expressly, that the Tanjore Country should be put into his Possession and upon no other Condition whatever, as fully appears by his Letter addressed to Mr Wynch, under Date the 18th June 1773, just referred to, wherein he says "If, by the Providence of "God and your Assistance, the Country and Fort of "Tanjore be taken and be put in my Possession, I "will give you my Agreement in Writing to keep "three Battalions from the Beginning of the "Expedition, but if any Accident prevents the Place "and Country from falling into my Hands, I make "you plainly that, as I shall not then be able to keep "those three Battalions, this may not be interpreted "into any Agreement to maintain them afterwards" And, from these Circumstances, the following conclusive Facts arise that his Highness voluntarily paid for Battalions, or ten thousand Men as long as he was able to do so, and that, upon a Representation of his Distress, it being found he could no longer continue such

Battalions by his Highness for a number of Years preceding the Period alluded to, can be considered in no other Light than as a generous Act on the Part of his Highness, and as a Mark of that Friendship which he ever entertained for the Company; and Mr. Wynch's General Statement demonstrates the Fact, although he labours much to establish a different Point; for, after enumerating the Causes that rendered an Increase of the military Establishment necessary he says "The Company took a Proportion thereof "and your Highness agreed that ten Battalions or "ten Thousand Men should be kept up by the "Company, the Pay of which was to be defrayed by "your Highness, and they were accordingly kept "up, until the Conclusion of the Peace with Hyder, "when, at the particular Desire of your Highness "founded on the distressed State of your Affairs "arising from so expensive a War and the "Devastation of your Country, the Number of "Men in those Battalions were reduced to seven "Thousand, but the Number of Battalions continued" he then goes on to shew that in the Year 1770 the Company directed an Increase of the Sepoy Battalions

Battalions to twelve thousand Men, two thousand of whom were to be paid by themselves, and ten thousand to be paid by his Highness that, in consequence of this arrangement, the Battalions were completed, but that his Highness refused to reimburse the Expenses attending the Measure even before it was carried into Effect "you will "probably" observe" says Mr Wynch "that you objected "to the Expence of these People before they were "raised, and therefore that the Charge cannot in "Reason fall upon you; It is true your Highness did "then object to the Expence of those People" from whence it is further evident that there never was an Agreement for the Payment of the ten Battalions by his Highness, and that even had there been an Agreement prior to the War with Hyder by which he engaged to defray the Expences of the ten Battalions of Sepoys or ten thousand men, yet that, subsequent to that Period, such Agreement would have become void, and again, after the Reduction which had taken Place, an additional Increase, could not have been charged to his Highness without his Approbation and

was clear in Conviction that His Highness would give such Approbation or Concurrence

but

Individuals at an exorbitant Interest.

The new arrangement continued until the Year one thousand, seven hundred and seventy, when Government, under the Instructions received from Home, signified to his Highness, that he must again furnish Funds for keeping up the original Complement of ten thousand Men, this his Highness objected to, upon the strong Grounds of Impossibility, suggesting that it was a Burthen to which his Revenues were unequal, the three Battalions therefore became, from this Period, a Matter of Contest between his Highness and Government.

In a Letter to Mr Wynch, the then Governor of Fort St George, under Date the eighteenth Day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy three, his Highness thus expresses himself, "you wrote me "about keeping three Battalions of Sepoys agreable "to the Orders of your Masters, I wrote you my "plain Answer, that it was not in my Power to "undertake it, my Friendship to the Company is "such that I never fail to use my utmost Endeavours "to perform their Desire, but I cannot help it,"

when it is not in my Power. If, by the Providence of
"God and your Assistance, the Country and Fort of
"Tanjore be put in my Possession I will give you
"my Agreement in Writing to keep three Battalions
"from the Beginning of the Expedition, but if any
"Accident prevent the Place and Country from falling
"into my Hands, I write you plainly; that as I
"shall not then be able to keep these three
"Battalions, this may not be interpreted to
"maintain them afterwards" This shews that his
Highness considered himself, as the Fact really was,
under no Kind of Obligation to defray the Expences of
the three Battalions of Sepoys, but that he felt, at
the same Time, every Inclination to do so, provided
his Finances would permit him, and he points out
how those Finances might be established.

And Mr Wynch in a Letter addressed to
his Highness under Date the 24th of June 1773 —
acknowledges no such Obligation or Agreement to
pay ten Battalions of Sepoys ever did exist. "I will
"not" says Mr. Wynch "take upon me to say your
"Highness ever gave any express formal Agreement
"for the Purpose" so that the Payment of the three

Battalions

Copy of the Nabob's Remarks attached by the Deputies —

A & B These Items embrace an Object repeatedly brought forward on the Part of the Company, and as often resisted by his Highness During a Part of Mr Pitt's Government, when Hyder had invaded the Carnatic, and his Troops were every where plundering and destroying, and the Situation of the Company's Affairs rendered every Exertion of the Nabob indispensably necessary, his Highness furnished a Sum of Money for the Payment of ten Battalions of Sepoys, or ten thousand Men, and continued that Supply until the End of the War, when, finding his Resources, owing to the depopulated and ruined State of his Country, unequal to his Disposition and Wishes, he represented his Distresses to Government, and stated his Inability to continue the Payment of the ten Battalions or ten thousand Men any longer. The Truth of his Highness's Assertions was too known to be evaded by Government and they accordingly reduced the ten thousand Men to seven thousand and these were paid by his Highness, although it became rather a destructive Expedient to maintain ten

seven

(22)

D.r His Highness the Nabob Wauls

" ——— made up in Conformity with the Principle to
to investigate the same.

(N.o 2

To Balance due by the Nabob as per Separate Account
Current made up in the Accountant Generals office
dated 9th Septm.r 1791 .... 733,841.23.9

To amount of Assigned Revenue to be taken from the
nabobs credit, and caused to that of 2 War with
Hyder ally —

The amount carried to the Credit of the nabob under
the head of assigned Revenue on the Genl Books as
follows —

The 30 April 1783	542,336.24.77	
The 30 April 1784	736,972 .. 52	
The 30 April 1785	2028297,12.5	
The Collections of D.o from the 1st May to the Summons of the }	262,605.22.30	
2d Incumt 30 June 1785 }		3570,211.71.4

For the following, being adjustments in the Super
intendents books, and Credited in the difference
between the ordinary & extraordinary Disbursements —

To the Amount of Salt Petre received by the
Buymaster at Vellore from the Nabobs Stores
which was carried to the Nabobs Credit in June 85 140.20.66

To the amount of an overcharge made on the
nabobs Account in may & June 1785 which was
carried to the Nabobs Credit in April 1786 on
Adjusting the Accounts with the Military
Buymaster 724,25,56

To D.o D.o for an over charge in Bullock
hire which was also carried to the nabobs
Credit in April 1789 — 2907,23.47

To D.o for Stores received from the Nabob
by the Military Storekeeper which was
carried to the Nabobs Credit in March 1789 — 375 .. — 4147.33.6

To the Amount of Cash received from the Nabob in may 1786
for the Building of the Barracks at Arnee for which
the Nabob has erroneously been credited in this Separate
Account 3,000 . —

Bal.ce Pay.d 431,320.6.14

George Harry Barr

(230)

Dr His Separate acct Curt with the Honble Company Cr

down by Mssrs Wolff and Place - appointed a Committee

By the difference between the Superintendants Disbursements brought to the Nabobs Debit from 1st Decr 1781 to 30th June 1785 as actually made, and the average amount fixed by the Committee for the Peace Establishment of his Troops & Garrisons as follows —)

Superintendants Disbursements from 1st Decr 1781 to 30th April 1782 — 198737.27.25

Average amount for 5 months at the rate of Pay £471,000 pr annum 196250 — 2487.27.25

Superintendants Disbursements from 1st May 1782 to 30 April 1783 — 622675.33.78

Average amount from Dto Dto 471,000 — 151,675.33.78

Superintendants Disbursements from 1st May 1783 to 30 April 1784 — 2149283459

Average amount from Dto Dto 471,000 — 343928.34.59

Superintendants Disbursements from 1st May 1784 to 30 April 1785 634151.3.73

Average amount from Dto Dto 471,000 — 163151.3.73

Superintendents Disbursements from 1st May to 30 June 1785 — 84,973 —

Average amount at the above rate of 471,000 pr ann for 2 months 78500 — 6473 — 66776.27.75

By the amount of Pay and Allowances for 2 days pay Subsidiary to Hyderabad to Nabobs Troops in cantonments at Trepatore for which the Nabob is debited in the General Books ending April 1783, is now Credited upon the Principle laid down for the Warrisonns 189/33/15

Deduct the amount overcharged in the above and as afterwards refunded by Colo Mackay and others — 49784.13 — 139348.30.2

807065.21.77

3506135.20.17

Sicca Pay 4313201.6.14

By Balance

1st July 1790 Robt Wolff

Jno Place

(28)

Statement Shewing the Disbursements made from the Year 1773 to 1781 taken from the Superintendents Books and distinguishing the Ordinary from the Extraordinary

Charges Ordinary

Charges Extraordinary

	Pay & Subsistence of Officers	Pay & Subsistence of Soldiers	Surgeons Pay	Surgeons Assistants	Surgeons Medicines	Surgeons Instruments	Storekeepers Salaries	Storekeepers Incidents	Armourers Salaries	Armourers Incidents	Artificers Salaries	Artificers Incidents	Labourers Salaries	Labourers Incidents	Gunners Salaries	Gunners Incidents	Contingencies	Total Amount of Ordinary Charges	Pay & Subsistence of Officers	Pay & Subsistence of Soldiers	Freight of Stores	Transportation of Stores	Barrack Stores	Fuel & Candles	Hospital Stores	Military Stores	Ordnance Stores	Naval Stores	Provisions	Cattle	Forage	Extraordinary Expences	Total Amount of Extraordinary Charges
1773/74	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	1544 13 4	19313 21 52	238086 5 20	1139 17 5	2374 . 16	5595 18 17	69 . 10	32552 . 17	1814 3544	36405 8 ¼	13183 11 8	12790 14 10	6174 2273	6624 10 45					1643 21 8	191351 24 6½	3382 5 52	261169 23 16	44218 13 53											
1774/75	8504 4 72	39405 18 42	240048 21 26	1009 24 48	3124 3 17	6952 5 46	178 9294	26920 6 16	1518 21 18	47287 18 11	11499 13 11	12145 3 2	11115 35 10	5556 12 61	1588 11 38				13656 13	1795 13 15	253 24 72	409 12 56											
1775/76	7905 2 41	28447 8 34	240048 21 26	576 12 26	3214 8 75	1755 5 22		24731 2 80	1250 21 52	47350 24 1	7478 7 35	13471 28 71	13418 2222	6816 35 1½					17972 24 72	1183 26 3		118 3 .											
1776/77	1071 18 24	26611 5 48	240048 21 26	3902 8 1	2810 24 44	3535 17	4 21 30	23078 24 29	2470 6 2	44955 1		7945 4 35	7915 . 78	7913 35 65					24107 24 92	427 12 24		96 . .						427 25 55					
1777/78	4530 14 42	22248 11 74	240048 21 26	4129 21 32	3006 14 67	9496 20 24	5156 17 .	26535 1 52	2246 23 14	33291 1		14212 2 9	11431 2 13	9226 23 7					22813 28 72	892 21 4			24524 14 65					1069 4 48					
1778/79	7776 15 74	47649 7 10	240048 21 26	1812 24 54	2015 20 55	13370 9 10	2358 24 46	23528 24 33	2309 25 12	23515 11		7565 18 14	6107 14 38	5382 12 5		413 2	43 11 24		18772 28 4	69 9 4								3174 24 44					
1779/80	1 . 71	14423 21 69	240048 21 26	831 38 54	2726 9 7	11079 9 61	2894 8 14	28131 22 70	2010 16 69	25565 1 1		11029 31 64	9421 17 57	3709 24 51		831 6 .			4982 24 4	524 12 35								5206 6 69	25925 19 4				
	1 . 3 5		240048 21 26																														
		239751 22 14		12712 20 22	22181 14 51	55870 3 30	10693 5 69	225315 16 21	14465 2 22	270875 5	32110 16 35	78603 28 11	65889 8 38	47701 4 9	1588 11 38	1244 3 .	43 11 24		16103 21 3	298600 10 28	3093 8 49	261423 17 8	44705 26 29	149 3 .	216824 19 45	10335 21 24	28935 19 4						
1780/81	5028 13 20	46189 35 45	240048 21 26	2419 9 14	3905 14 33	12986 21 16	2580 13 48	31415 19 79	902 31 4	64181 6 12		16522 22 79	15028 15 64	3674 9 38		2956 . 24		110 3 26	14972 22 35							377 25 16		308 1 .				
	69604 5 25		240048 21 26								32110 16 35				1588 11 38		43 11 24			242626 17 19	3093 8 49	261423 17 8	44705 26 29	527 2 16	216824 19 45	10859 24 24	28935 19 4	3211754 13 15				
		314981 21 39		15871 24 36	26176 34 4	68376 26 26	12993 19 21	258021 . 20	15745 22 26	329206 11 4		98017 17 9		53221 13 39		4200 3 24		110 3 26		18103 21 3												

* NB The dates are for the 1st of May of one year to the 30th April of the next

medium of the Ordinary Charges for 8 Years Pay } 47 669 13 11¾

Fort St. George
Errors excepted.
(Signed) Lo Place

A true Copy
Dan Sk
Dpt

Darrymple

28)

Statement Shewing the Disbursements made from the Year 1773 to 1781 taken from the Superintendents Books and distinguishing the Ordenary from the Extraordinary

Charges Ordinary

Charges Extraordinary

	Mariners Labourers wages	Mil. & y Charges	Superg Pay	Superg Hospitals	Superg Convalescents	Superg Invalids	Fortmacone Garrison	Wallace Garrison	Amboree Garrison	Tinchong Garrison	Wellum Garrison	Manderee Garrison	Talamontah Garrison	Angola Garrison	Chongsiqua Garrison	Cyantawah Garrison	Yonga Garrison	Arrah Garrison	Sallow Garrison	Expedition to Mursurah	Bussorah Line	Recruiting the Corps	Expedition to Tongroo	Camp Disbursements	Military Paymaster	Expedition against Ram Rauze	Small Extraordinary Charges transferred to the Treasurer's account	Additions made by the Auditor Generals office to the Extraordinary charges transferred to the Treasurer's account	Total amount of Charges Extraordinary Contained in the [illegible]
73/74	18744 23 44	99313 21 52	221086 5 20	1139 27 55	2374 . 36	5585 18 17	63 . 14	32552 . 57	1414 35 44	86695 8 14	15183 31 2	12189 14 50	6124 22 53	6604 30 45						16143 21 3	181951 24 64	32304 5 52	240189 23 16	44216 13 39					
74/75	8296 4 72	30495 16 42	240018 21 26	1089 24 21	3134 3 17	6532 5 46	173 32 24	26920 6 16	1510 31 12	47227 15 26	11433 13 77	13145 3 2	31105 35 10	5536 12 61	1538 11 38						17096 13 .	1795 13 18	253 24 72	484 13 26					
75/76	7905 25 41	24497 8 34	240018 21 26	576 12 26	5224 8 75	5755 5 22		28791 2 20	1959 31 32	47510 24 2	7878 7 95	13671 21 77	13418 32 22	9814 35 15							17972 24 72	1183 26 9"			118 3 .				
76/77	7471 11 34	28611 5 48	240018 21 26	3902 3 1	2810 24 44	3531 17	4 21 20	21078 24 23	2470 6 7	44955 . 12		7905 4 35	7915 . 78	7619 35 65							24107 34 32	"423 1 12			96 .		687 25 55		
77/78	9650 14 42	22208 11 70	240018 21 26	4129 31 32	3806 14 67	4996 21 24	5136 17 .	36525 1 92	2946 33 14	53202 17		14212 2 9	11431 2 13	9260 23 7							23853 33 72	342 21 4				20824 19 45	1669 4 60		
78/79	7007 15 76	47619 7 10	240018 21 26	1612 24 54	9015 20 55	12170 9 10	2351 24 46	29523 24 93	2909 25 52	25025 24 4		7585 11 14	6107 16 70	5312 12 5		418 2	43 11 24				18778 24 4	64 19 43					3174 24 44		
79/80	6056 20 77	144221 22 69	240018 21 26	831 30 34	2720 9 7	11879 9 61	2894 8 14	98191 22 70	2020 18 68	25568 14 4		11039 31 64	9421 1 57	3740 34 51		891 6 .					4903 24 24	744 12 38					5104 6 64	29925 18 4	
	1613 13 5	2737751 22 14	2278987 21 26	12712 20 22	22181 14 51	158 10 5 30	10823 5 63	227514 16 24	14405 2 92	270475 5	32110 18 35	78602 23 11	63109 3 38	47767 4 9	1593 11 38	1244 8 .	43 11 24			16143 21 3	228408 18 28	4693 3 69	261423 17 8	44205 26 29	149 3 .	21034 19 45	10775 25 26	29925 18 4	
80/81	5003 18 20	46339 35 65	240018 21 26	2459 4 14	3965 14 93	12306 21 16	2380 13 68	31615 14 79	902 31 4	44981 6 4		16322 32 78	12803 15 66	5474 9 28		2956 . 24		110 3 26	14972 32 25		24026 16 71	1029 12 62			577 25 16		304 1 .		
Tot.	69604 5 25	319081 21 39	2278987 21 26	15671 24 26	86176 25 46	158 10 5 30	12443 19 31	259031 . 9	17345 33 26	327206 11 4	32110 18 35	94981 17 9	83002 24 92	53711 13 39	1593 11 38	4200 8 24	43 11 24	110 3 26	14972 32 25	16143 21 3	252426 17 19	44693 21 91	261423 17 8	44205 26 29	127 2 16	21034 19 45	10830 26 46	29925 18 4	271758 33 15 6

* NB The dates are from the 1st of May of one Year to the 30th April of the next

Amount of the Ordenary Charges for 8 Years Reg.d 471869 13 11 7/8

Fort St. George
Errors Excepted.
(Signed) Geo Place

A true Copy
Sam.l Rd
Dep.t Sec.t

Surveyor

	Brought Over Pags		31,38,816.. 5. 58
S	By Horses purchased by the Company		14,060.. 24. 51
	By Cash received upon the Assigned Revenue and Carried to His Highness's Credit ...		60,409. 23. 38
T	By an over charge in the Disbursement of the Current Charges from the 1st May 1780 to the 30th of June 1785 the Charge made by the Company during that period being 23,56,300 Whereas the real Amount at 360,000 Pagodas per Annum amounts to no more than the Sum of 1860000 which being deducted, leaves in favour of His Highness a Balance of		496300.. 6. 26
V	By Grain issued to Colonel Edingtoun Commanding Officer of Pallamcottah as per the Account particulars under the Seals & Signatures of Tromalapah Moodelly & Vettarapa Moodelly	17030.— —	
	By Grain delivered at pollamcottah as per receipts	4225. 22. 58	
	By D° D°as p. Killadars Account	641. - 27	
	By Grain delivered at Pellon as p. receipts from N°1 to N°64 also 3628 other Receipts	84903 7. 30	21.896. 23 5
	By D°. D°as per Account particulars attested by the Killadar & Darogah & delivered by Azeemodeen Khan Mahomed Bayer Mahomed Morawd Seed Mahomed Ally Khan and major Coppage	147,474. 16. 5	
		232377. 23. 35	
	Contra Credit given in the Superintendants Account under the head of Pellon .	638 20 15	
			231,739. 3 20
W	By Cattle delivered at different times by Arcot Vincaram to Coll Stuart, to the Commanding Officer at Portonovo M^r Norris at Chengleput, through Shodayapah and to the Commanding Officer at Permacoil .		40,980 .
X	By an Over Charge in the Jaghire Account		122830
			414,7032. 14. 38

Attested Copy p^r (Signed) Robert Woolf

Leo Race

			Brought Over Pag^{e}	269,1144. 31 66
1792				
may	N	1	By a Charge of Mogul Horses, disbursed at Madura	4,987. 6 —
			By sundry Disbursements Charged to the Assig^{d} Revenue as paid to His Highness the Nabob's Garisons of Nellor, Trichenoply, Madura, Trepavanum Palamary &c^{a}	49,403. 28.50
			By the Amount of Disbursements Charged by the Military Paymaster	1511. 15 44
			By the Amount of a Charge made for the Troops of His Highness at Nellore	1782. 25.40
			By the Amount of money said to be paid to Mogul Cavalry at Madura & Pallamcottah	5782. 13. 10
			By Amount Charged to the Assigned Revenues Account for sundry disbursements for Arrears to the Garisons of Vellore and Trichinoply	134024. 23 13
			By Amount Charged as p^{r} Military Paymasters Expences on the Nabob's Account	154. 27. 60
1793				141,744. 17. 43
may		1	By Amount Charged to have been paid to the Troops of His Highness at Nellor	1260 15
			By Amount Charged to have been paid to the Mogul Cavalry at Trichinoply	2287. 21 10
	O		By the Amount of Horses Charged to have been purchased at Trichinoply	6.30
	P		By a charge of Interest	15332. 10 10
	Q		By a Charge of Batta Cost	1140 11. 31
	R		By Charges of Military Paymaster on the Highness Account	1258 26 20
			By Charges made in the Assigned Revenues for Demary Cottah, Trichinoply, Madura & Palnaud	633. 13 67
		2	By a Charge of Pay to Armed Peons on Account of Arrears previous to 31st August 1781	909 . 68
		3	D^{o} D^{o} Madura for Independent peons	138. 1 1.
		4	By the Charge of a Loan Advanced on Account of the Cavalry	219 13. 14 14
			Carried Over Pag^{e}	138816.

224

Dr His Highness the Nabob Waulajah Nabob of the Car.

				Rupees	P. C
1111 September	the 9	To	Balance struck this day in the separate Account.	7,33,841	23.71

...natic in Account Current with the Honble East India Company 6

Pag.s 8.6

A		By an overcharge of 3 Battalions of Sepoys from the 1.st March 1776 to 1.st May 1780	4,22,270. 25.4
B		By D.° from the 1.st May 1780 to 30.th June 1785 . . .	495.979 8. 3.
C		By a difference between the peace and War establishment from 1.st May 1780 to about the Middle of June 1785	7.06.351. . 6
D		By the Amount of three Receipts of M.r Irwin dated in 1785 after the surrender of the Aforgnment	17.070. 25. 1
1791 April	30.th	By Charges of Pay &c.a Allowances to His Highness's Troops 189133. 1.15	
E		Deduct an over Charge Refunded by M.r Sullivan and Coll.o Maxting 19,718.34.61	169.414. 2. 3
F		By the Amount of Military Stores delivered to different People as p.r 144 Receipts 78698. 1.35	
		D.° . . . . D.° as p.r Killadar's Account . . 107.295. 18.25	185.993. 19. 6
G		By 1199 Horses together with Saddles and Bridles & Arms complete for the Troopers at 200 Pag.s each Horse	239.800. .
H		By Charges made on Account of Loss on the price of Grain purchased and the rate at which it was served out .	33.861. 17. 3
I		By the Amount of Military Stores received at Tranquebar by Sir Edward Hughes as p.r Invoice . . . . 122400 . .	
		Deduct the Amount Credited in the Superintendants Account . . . . . 8362.29 —	114037. 1
K		By 61 Bolts and 131 Yards of Canvas	105.7 —
1791 Sept.r	9.th	By 80 Villages in the vicinity of Pondicherry and 5/12.th of another Village at the rate of 32.058 3/8 Pag.s Annually from the 10.th February 1785 to this day	211051.
M		By the Amount of Cattle, Grain and money supplied Coll.s Bailey's and Pearce's Detachments and others as p.r receipts . . . . . 100112. —	
		D.° D.° as p.r Killadar's Account . . 32408. 9.	
		132520. 9.	
		Deduct for so much credited in the Rammaud and Tripatore Book and Superintendants Account . . . 32261 12.58	24.258. 39

* Added merely as a few words in Justification of my having that may be considered unfavourable to the Company

lost less than between 2 and 30 Lacks of Pagodas.

It is needless to expatiate upon the above Reasons, which appear to me so obvious to require Argument to enforce them - Upon the Supposition that this is the Principle assumed, the Nabob's old or separate Account with the Company to the Peace, at which his Country was restored in June 1765, will stand as shewn in the Account Current accompanying this Remarks N° 2.

Having traced the History of the Nabob and the Transactions which first gave the Company any Importance in the Affairs of India through the various Scenes of near fifty years, and fully considered them in a connected View; I have only learned to admire a Conduct on the Part of the latter, which I think, in Magnanimity, & Liberality, can never have been paralleled - They espoused his Cause when in a State of Desperation - they up-held him through all his Difficulties, and presented him with his Dominions without a Suggestion of Benefit. They wished but for the Recovery of their Debt, the peaceful Pursuit of their Trade, and to have from all political Concerns - They could not - had they withdrawn

than

their support, the loss of half their Capital must have followed: Against their will, and against their Interest, they were therefore compelled to assume a Military Character, which gradually drew them into the political Consequence they now possess in the Eastern world. Impressed with these Sentiments, having observed one continued and vexatious Scene of Opposition on the Part of the Rabbo since the year 1769 to every Measure proposed for his own Good, or the Prosperity of the Company, feeling most forcibly the relative Situation of each Party to the other, and called upon likewise to state my Opinion with Freedom, should I any where have expressed myself too strongly, I trust the Candour of those who may judge me, will attribute it to these Causes, and not, in any Degree, to a want of Respect for the Dignity of Government, or of Consideration for the Obedience I owe to them

Signed Lio. Place

the Nabob, and the Company did not stipulate that the War Expences should be confine to any particular Sum, or that the Nabob's Payments should cease after they made any given amount – Again let me observe that the Company's Interests in the Carnatic, independent of their Debt, did not require any Excess of Disbursement, and that although they asserted their public Credit, and appropriated their own Revenues, in Conjunction with the Nabob's, towards the Prosecution of the War, it was always in the Confidence of being repaid whatever exceeded their just Quota –

Third – – – – – – – – Because the Deed of Assignment made over the Revenues of the Carnatic "to be applied to the Business of the War" and the Nabob's Letter accompanying it expressly says "that the whole (meaning ½ths of the Net Revenue) will be applied, and exclusively appropriated to the Service of the War".

Fourth – – – – – – Because the Estimate Sum of the Expences of the War was entirely exclusive of the regular Pay of Sepoys, Europeans and every other Charge that would inevitably have occurred in

Time

Sense of Parliament, on the Part of the Company as well as of the Nabob, before the Company could only have had an Inducement to accommodate what was difficult to be adjusted, upon the rigid Principles of Equity, and preferred giving up rather than contesting the disputed Articles.

Fifth ---- --- Because this Mode is consistent with the Principles of Appointment of the Expenses of the War of 1767, during which the Nabob consented to be debited annually for 5 Lacks of Pagodas, as the Peace Establishment, and, besides, charged himself with all the Extra Expenses of that War.

Sixth ... ------ Because the Nabob's Remarks apply only to what he considers appertaining to the War, which he has loaded with every possible Expense, but suffers the Remainder, or the Superintendants ordinary Disbursements, to stand to his Debit.

Seventh --- --- --- And last, Because the Company must have been fully aware of the Measure they proposed, and if so, a contrary Arrangement, comprehending the Peace Establishment as well as the War Expenses, must, very evidently, have subjected them to an immediate Loss. And as indeed, I conceive they cannot

lose

be preserved to what incontestibly does not belong to the war, which are the usual Disbursements that have been made for her Garrisons, and Troops — To lay down this Principle without exemplifying would only be to throw Government into the same Dilemma which has, to this Time, prevented a final Settlement, or, in other words, to say that the Company mean to give up the Expences of the War without specifying what they are to leave matters unfinished — I will suppose then that all the Superintendants Disbursements, above the average Standard in Times of Peace, have been incurred by the war — after a minute Investigation of them, I find, that they have upon a Medium of 8 Years, exclusive of every Kind of extra Charge, amounted to Pyodas 871,000 p.Annum as per Statement No 1) I would propose then that the Rebate be allotted to the 30th November 1781, being nearly the Commencement of the Assignment, for the whole Amount of the Superintendants Disbursements, which do not appear to have been increased by the War, and from that Time to the End of June 1785, about the Date of the Surrender of the Assignment, at the average Rate of Pyodas 871000 p.Annum, and that all the

the original Revenue which now stands to his Credit should be struck out of his present Account. The Question from whence is the Encumbrance of this Expence to come will be answered by the Reasons I shall give for thinking this to be the Principle intended, and the one most consonant with Reason, and the relative Situations of the Parties.

First. Because the Situation of the Company as it relates to the Rebels, being only that of Allies, requires that they should be exempt all Encumbrance for the Defence of the Country, agreeable to the Laws of all Nations.

Second. — — — Because the Rebels, without their Alliance, must have had Recourse to the Boards of Treasure of which it is confidently supposed he is possessed, and which, on the year 1770, are said to have amounted to a Sum adequate to the Discharge of all his public, and private Debts. and there can be no Reason why the same Property should not exist with this Alliance. For by what Argument can it be maintained that Allies should be loaded with all the Incumbrances from which their Friendship has brought a temporary Relief. The Engagements between the

from one Account they were added to another – not
in fact, but were owing to the want of Provision for
them in the Deed of Assignment, and until some Agreem
should be made, they were to be disposed of in some
way or other – By the liberal Sense of the Deed it seems
have been unjust to have deducted them from the
assigned Revenue, because they could not be strictly
supposed to belong to the War, the Expences of which
were intended to comprise such only as would not
have been incurred in Peace, in which Description
those could not have been included, for they had made
a Part of the Nabob's Peace Establishment – On the other
Hand it may be observed that these Troops supplied the
Place of others which must have been stationed by
the Company where they were, if withdrawn, and
that they equally protected the Country, and secured the
Revenues – The Nabob had, however, many Troops
which were paid, not on account of their Utility, but
because he especially aimed it, and therefore were not
disbanded, but it would be difficult to distinguish the
useful from the useless, in such a manner as to be
entirely without Exceptions, or to state with perfect
Justice the Services derived from them – There were the

Expens

Expenses which also admitted of a Doubt. Such was the additional aid of His Majesty's Troops, of His Majesty's Squadron. The Expenses attendant on these, and many others which it would be tedious to enumerate. It was impossible, during so great and general a Confusion, to preserve an entire Regard to System. Communication was not always open, Regulations could not be laid down, Orders could not be given, but as Occurrences, and Experience taught the Mode of making them apply; but this could only be to similar Cases in future. Almost every Disbursement was new, either in the whole, or in part; for the Nature of such as had been heretofore known was changed by the Extent, or by Circumstances. From hence the Impossibility of preserving Exactness may be readily conceived; and the voluminous Accounts of every Department of Expenditure and Supply, under an Investigation, or Arrangement of them, in an Order to admit of Discrimination between ordinary and extraordinary Charges, impracticable.

I conceive therefore that it is the Intention of the Company to give up all such Charges as admit of a Doubt, and that the Arrangement shall be formed with that Exclusion, but, nevertheless, that their Claim shall

be

the two Items of Stores, Pay and Current Charges ABVT are, at all events, independent of the War arrangement, the others arise out of a short period, but these have a reference to almost every transaction that has taken place — the question or conjecture of them has been referred to every occurrence that has happened since the earliest times of connection with the Company, he has allowed or disa them as oc = casion served — and indeed the same principle has govern his conduct throughout, so long as he prosperd his Country partially, he objected to me force, and to me Expence — When it was intirely subdued to his authority and Government was ac = quiesce so hereby to receive the heavy military Charges he then made Exception to what he before had thought reasonable viz.t the Troops of the Jaghire, afterwards to the Current Expences, although he could devise no Reduction in the — But he Knew that the Company's debt was a Considera = tion too important to be Relinquished, and that the pressure of this would constrain them to take upon themselves a = the Expence which he rejected, unless they chose to have re = sorted to Compulsion, a Measure they have at all times disclaimed, and have ever resigned what could not be obtained by per = suasion. In the War of 1766 he accomodated himself to every Reasonable Requisition of Government, but when it was over, denied the terms to which he had assented — At the Conclusion of that war he had suffered the Disbursements Made by the Company for him, both as to Sepoys and other articles, to go on in a National Course, and provided for them accordingly, but after the Peace was effected, he would no longer consent to the maintenance of the same Number of Troops, he had never the less a powerful advocate against the Carnatic being left defence = less in a debt of 32 Lacks of Pagodas — When the Expedition against Tanjore was undertaking, he again agreed, but his having been deprived of that Country is now made a plea in fa = vour of another Reduction. For these Reasons I have entered rad = ically into the subject, and all such Inquiry may be thought to have = obscured the great peculiarity they are of a nature which would suffer by a superficial treatment of them

I will now state what I conceive to be the Principle upon which it is intended by the Company that the Expences of the War should be settled. By the Deed of Assignment, dated the 2nd December 1781, the Revenues of the Assigned Countries, with the Reservation of one sixth for the Support of the Nabobs Household and Dignity, were appropriated, wholly and exclusively, to the Service of the War, previously ascertaining the Expences incident to Collection. Agreeable to this Plan all Charges actually incurred for the Security of the Collections, and none else were set off against the gross Revenue, and 1/6th of the Net Amount retained to answer the War Expence; others of a doubtful nature, such as Pay to the Nyhnegs &c. were reserved for future Discussion, but, in the mean time, inserted among the Superintendents' Disbursements which was as equitable a Mode as could have been suggested; for the less, the Diminution from the Gross Revenue, the greater was his Contribution towards the general Expense, whatever his Proportion might be and it was always understood that each Party's Share was to be fixed on a Ratio equal to their respective Revenues — It may be said that, although the doubtful Expenses, by this Arrangement, were taken away

from

Reflections & Answers to His Highness's Remarks

to oppose them successfully a-
increasing army has been supported
of the Expences attendant on which,
Reckoning only what has been
allotted for the Carnatic, I cannot
suppose that he has borne one
fourth, while his Revenues
were tenfold those of the
Company. —

Conclusion —

It is to be observed in the
first Place that the sums mentioned
in the Debit side is to Him only
as a data, and not admitted as there
stated, to be accurate and correct,
and, in the Second Place there are many
sums to be carried to His High-
ness's Credit not brought forward
in the present account for want of
time them, or in consequence into
the accounts of the assigned Revenues
in my Army, and which Mr Maubray
says would take upon many months

The incompleteness of
the account was one year assigned for
being the reason of making His Highness's
people appointed to confer with us -
for it cannot escape observation
that it is deficient in one grand
essential, in as much as it does not
state any balance. His Highness
indeed seems purposely to have
avoided this, because he must pre-
viously have brought to His debit
the whole of the assigned Revenues
which has been a perpetual

Credit to him upon the principle he has laid down regarding the
Expences of the War, which, he insinuates, should not have been charg-
ed to him until ascertained — The account in its present state, is
only a string either of objections to Sums which attend to his own
debit, and that of the assigned Revenues, or on claims to others, for
various Supplies of Grain, Provisions and Military Stores, without
distinction of date or (in some instances) of place, and brought
as a general debit against the Company, without the support of
one single proof — The Compilers of some of the Items he has

brought

brought forward, may stamp the Character of the whole account, and clearly manifest to the world the injustice the Company have suffered, by the proceedings which have been Carried and still are carrying on against them — although he has been called upon — to bring forward whatever he thinks exceptionable, he has declared the whole to be inconclusive, and that he may, at a future day, re-agitate the matter, so that an adjustment between the Company and himself may be as far distant as ever — Should his fictitious claims be so groundless and his arguments so superficial, as I think will appear in the present instance, there can be no difficulty in deciding — But the Injustice will not be terminated, it will then consist in the wilful and vexatious protraction of a settlement, while, in the interim, every possible means are used to throw an odium upon the Company. —

Question does not lie only against the nature of the Sums for which, in defiance of all argument and Reason, the Prahoo claims credit — He has, on different Shapes, taken credit for them twice, and I believe three times, if the principle upon which he has worked in Item C could be discovered — This will be shown by attending to the Mode observed in keeping the accounts of his disbursements and the purposes for which the Superintendents office was instituted — I have explained how under the letter I. The first Item of Depoys from 1st May 1780 to 30th June 1785 (for I speak only of what has happened since the 1st known date) is separately credited in the article B, and again in the article I, which Contains the Jury of Depoys as well as of Current charges (to use the term merely by way of contradistinction to Depoy) which, in reality, forms the grand part of the Current Expences)

The difference between the Cash and War Establishment is taken Credit for, first in the aggregate sum of Pagodas 10635/.. 60 in the article C, and afterwards in every particular sum which is included in the superintendents Disbursements, Consequently which makes a part of the Computation of that aggregate

I have separately replied to each article, without regard to the principle upon which the accounts between the Company and the Malabar are to be settled, because it appeared to me necessary that each should be shewn in its true light, and manifest the little regard which has been paid to Equity, in bringing them forward, or indeed to existing Engagements

lamented he was unable to make
it equal to the extent of the service
he had received from the Company
– The solemnity with which
he presented the grant, and
expressed his sentiments of
gratitude at the same time,
as a further confirmation, as
the agreement to take it at the
rent, at which it was put
down, places the matter out
of all doubt – His subsequent
denial of these circumstances
cannot have any weight, for
they stand too well attested,
and are very successfully
combated by Mr Dupré
in his remarks upon a
letter to the Nabob of the 2
26th November 1770, already
referred to on the discussion
upon the article of Sepoys –
The conduct which he has
observed, upon several
occasions wherein this
matter

matter has been debated
has entirely destroyed all
obligations; and I therefore
think it becomes the duty
of the Company to require
as rigid an attention
to their claims as he has
required to his - It must
be remembered that the
Mutineers would consent to
a just proportion of the
Requisite force for the
Carnatic, and that, after
so much attention
upon the subject of the
10,000 Men, the Surplus
Expence fell upon the
Company, who have been
obliged to burthen themselves
with all the consequences
arising from the ambitious
views of Hyder: the importance
he gradually acquired in the
Indian Politics and the advance
in Pensions on Military Establ.

to

Hunter was that some
consideration was due to the
terms upon which the Jaghire
was enjoyed, given and received
- The first mention of it on
record is in a letter from the
Court of Directors of the 9th Dec.
1762 - which shews that it must
have been agitated two years
before it was given - here
it is spoken of as "some Valuable
"grants of Countries" promised
"by way of compensation to the
company for Interest and
expence" The Supoy Establishment
they allowed for it shews that
they enjoyed some material
benefit to be made - and there
seems to be prudence from
the pay of those Sepoys upon
giving their consent to the
maintenance of 10,000 for the
Nabob, that they were
disappointed

disappointed and found that the
Revenues they had acquired
would not enable them to
bear any Military Expence,
in addition to the European
Establishment already
Kept up, but, moreover, that
for the better Security of
the Carnatic, and of their
debt, which was vested in
it, they were compelled to
yield to the Nabob's
circumstances acquired
& maintaining a sufficient force
by retiring into their former
that were deemed necessary above
the 10000 agreed to by the Article,
and particularly for 3 years, on land
to be paid by them, after he granted
the Inquiry, The Letters to the Nabob
of the 4th June 1763 and from
him of the 19th July 1763 both
shew that it was intended as
a benefit, and that the Nabob
lamented

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

amount to the sum of ——
whereas His Highness should have
been debited for the Sums Kistonly,
amounting to the Sum of 111330, as
Hyder's household; at that time, spread
over the Carnatic, and just on ends to
recollections; and therefore deducting
the latter from the former leaves the
overcharge for which His Highness
now takes Credit. —

Responses answers to His Highness Remarks

a respectful response to his
Judgement I only wish to
observe, that the advancement of
the Kists three months beyond
the expiration of the year, was
intended for the particular
convenience of the Nabob, in
the same manner as is observed
by the Court of Directors on the
outstanding Balances of the
assignment; In the present
instance it is, perhaps, fair
to suppose, that the reports of
an Invasion, which had so
long been circulated and
believed, may yield early
precautions for the security
of the Grain, and that the
losses were in the Ballot,
which fell upon the Inhabitants
not upon the Nabob — so
that, unless he had made
compensation to them, which
is not possible, as they were
driven away, I think his

Claim

Claim not rather upon an
hope of indulgence than as a
matter of right — The Rists of the
Joghire were three, falling due
in January, June, and September,
all of which, according to ancient
usage, had a reference to the
Crops preceding them — but the
grand Division only regarded
the Malot, which by the period at
which each Rist fell due, it
was supposed, might have a
reward the inferior Rents or
subdivided and collected at
many stipulated periods, or as
the Grain could be disposed
of, and it is generally supposed
that the whole years Produce
is sold by the time the new
crops of small Grain are a
cutting, which, in a good
Season, are soon with the
first Rains falling in the
months of June. —

I think

part of my Remark the "Commn. Charges" or "Superintendents" & Disbursements" Contain the pa. of the Nabob's full quota of Sepoys - and so does his allotm. of the annual Sum of Pagodas 360,000 -

V & W

These Items are replied to under the reference M. The multitude of receipts viz. 3692 rather speak against the probability of their being authentic for the Sum of Pag. 214903 7 30, which, upon an average, would make them under 24 P. each - but if His Highness has them in justice to himself and the Company, they ought to be produced - for, if they were for deliveries before the assignment, he would have additional credit, and if for deliveries after, but

I & IV

This Item is explained under the Reference W. If whatever his Highness could not produce receipts, credit has been withheld, and therefore, for the same reasons as set forth on the references above alluded to, he now takes Credit, and His Highness is ready at all times to prove the Sums he is to have been made by the people who made them

but not credited with the Books,
they would decrease the Loss, which
the Company must, at all Events,
suffer by the arrangement of
the War Expences, as he has
introduced so many authorities
and particularly the respectable
one of Major Cuppage in a
attestation of the separate
Item of Pag.ᵉ 44 & 45. 16.5 it is
doubly incumbent on him
to afford the means of ascertaining the allowances —
The Letter delivered to Colonel
Stuart Mr Morris & the
Commanding Officer at
Pennacook seem to be only
Suppositions, for he has not
quoted any authority to
prove them —

X

This Item has already
been taken up by the prove at
Hon.ble Governor, and, with the

X

This Item is thus explained
the Highness is debited for the September
List of the year 1778, which makes the
amount

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks — Reflections answers to His Highness Remarks

His Highness has confounded one Item with another, by the succeeding part of his Remarks, wherein relates to the Expences of the War, whereas what goes before, has reference solely to the Peace Establishment The former never could be ascertained, and by way of facilitating the adjustment of all claims of the respective parties on each other, as made has been proposed and accepted Liberal & Conclusive.—

The Nabob has however committed a Mistake in the article, as well as in the Charge for Sepoys, either in the dates he comprehends, or in the Sum — For if he means to include all the Disbursements made by the Superintendent "from 1st. May 1780. to 30th. June "1785" they amount to a much larger Sum than he has — just drawn viz. Rs 3,20,69,24,23-3 instead

annual of Pag^{s} 33,36,300, and thus a
equal sum to be his withdrawn,
or he has correctly stated the
sum he appears to have
stated for this purpose, viz^{t}
Pag^{s} 360,000 Pannum, which,
for the same period, makes
the Sum of Pag^{s} 1860,000 — These
are circumstances not to be
viewed, nor can a Comparison
tend between the Sum charged
and the Sum allowed, without
citing the whole position
of the Entry — I mentioned it
merely to shew the
perplexity and inaccuracy
which pervades every part
of the Nabob's Statement
It must be noticed, however,
that, in whatever light it
is put, the Pay of the Sepoys
is included, consequently
gain credited, by him —
For, as I have said in the first
part

so implied in the most distant manner, that never could have been seriously supposed by the Author himself, until he delivered in his Remarks, although he has chose to set up his own opinion of the intentions of Government, in opposition to the strongest evidence of reason, and in defiance of all explanation as to his not being furnished with "the necessary accounts properly authenticated" it is not easy to understand where to fix the precise meaning of the expression — He has always been furnished with them in the form he required, the Superintendents Books shewed the details of the Disbursements, and his account Current, the State of the Debt, and whatever

practice

practice he may now
be deprived of having
[illegible] the Signatures of the Officers
of Government, give the authenticity
that were required to the former as well
as to the latter. The inaccuracies with
he speaks of arose from the [illegible] of late
demands of the Accounts, before they could
be furnished, but were always rectified
and delivered to him compleat, when the
Books were brought back, and the differences
always faithfully adjusted, either in his
favor or against him. Two remarkable
instances of which occur at this time
referred to in the Margin.

Letter from Rutherford March 1770 a/c & d.o 3d - do
12th do - 12th June 771
d2 from do - 18th April 1773

The Mode observed by the
Highness upon receiving the
Accounts always, when
for, after so minute an
investigation, he was disposed
to any Charge, was so long
course of years & so unreasonable
as it now, when after so long a
lapse of time all enquiry would
be effectually obstructed -

Has

"Since as how a Case ys been the case
"considering myself en every
"respect as principal in the
"War now waged against the
"Barnates upon are a Judge
"yourself of how little now I
"remains undischarged of the
"Current Expences since any
"connexion with the company
"to this period of Disturbance —

Extract from his Letter to Lord
Macartney of the 7th March 1782 at
a time when his complaints
were more heavy than when
deprived of Tanjore —

"I have, by the blessing of
God, trusted the defence of my
Country and the War in the
"Field to my friends the Company
"they Kept ten Battalions at my
"Expence for this & I desire that
"I pay the Expences of the other
"Garrisons in my Fort with the
"amount of Current Charges —
Ids not, as my Father did,
entertain

"entertain any Military force
on those accounts. What Troops
Shall have long ago been
discharged. —

The Extract applies equally
well to the Subject of the Defence
as to the Current charges —

In answer to the Nabob's
Remarks that he is ignorant
of the Manner in which
his proportion of the Burmese
Expences have been applied
for want of the necessary
Accounts properly authenticated
I shall answer to apprise that the
Company contracted with him
for the defence of his Country
(for in no other sense can a
Stipulation for a Jaeedad
be taken) & he could not
require any account of the
Expenditure - the Loss must
have been theirs and so must
the advantage — But the case
Contract could have been made
or

Paul has always been the case
considering myself in every
respect as principal in the
War now waged against the
Colonies, you are a Judge
upon[illegible] of how little now
remains undischarged of the
current Expences since my
connexion with the company
to this period of Disturbance. —

Extract from his letter to Lord
Macartney of the 7th March 1782 at
a time when his complaints
were more heavy than when
Governor of Tanjore —

" I have, by the blessing of
God, trusted the defence of my
Country and the War in the
Field to my friends the Company
they Keep ten Battalions at my
Expence for this & besides these
I pay the Expences of the other
Garrisons in my Forts in the
amount of current Charges —
I do not, as my Father did

" entertain

entertain any Military force
on these accounts. What Troops
I had have long ago been
discharged —

The Extract applies equally
well to the Subject of the Sepoys
as to the Current charges —

In answer to the Nabob's
remarks that he is ignorant
of the manner in which the
his proportion of the Current
Expences have been applied
for want of the necessary
accounts properly authenticated
I beg means to assert that the
Company contracted with him
for the defence of his Country
for in no other sense can a
stipulation for a fixed sum
be taken) that they could not
require any account of the
Expenditure — the Loss must
have been theirs and so must
the advantage — But this sure
Contract could have been made

or

Commissioners drew bills on Holland dated April
1779. The first acknowledges the
balance on the 30th April 1778 by a
former settlement, delivered to him
and greater than was actually due at
that time, owing to the Books not being
brought up. Now takes the usual amount
of the anticipated Disbursements, and,
adding the two together, proceeds to
state a plan for liquidating the whole.
His acknowledgment of the Balance
brought against him at the end of each
year is an unanswerable argument in
favor of his admitting all the
Disbursements, and what, in my
opinion, removes still further
all doubt upon the subject, are
the following passages in his
letters of the 6th September 1780
and 7th March 1782 –

"In every season of life,
in every hour since my first
connexion with the English
I have been [illegible] and
invariable

"appearance in the warmest
sentiments of affection, my
Treasury has always been open
at their command, I could not
to furnish them with any aid for
their Expenses and their Wars
We rode together in prosperity
we had but one common cause
what pain must it therefore
be to me, at a moment of
Exertion, like this, to be unable
to give you that Satisfaction, on
the article of money, which
you require. I have always agreed
with every Government to pay
the current Expenses in the
time of Peace, I see the Expediency
of it, but am deprived of the
ability of conforming to what is
right. In this Extremity therefore
let me entreat your Excellency, to use
every Exertion in your power, to
procure, what may be most
immediately wanted and what
can alone discharge in time of
Peace

and strength as might possibly have given him an Ascendancy over the greatest part of Indostan; but, at least, would have so fortified & secured his own Dominions, as to have rendered his disturbance difficult, and prevented the Carnatic becoming a frequent and easy prey to the ambition & avarice of the surrounding Powers — an attention to this point gave Hyder undoubtedly, and besides the advantage which the Nabob would have had in an earlier beginning his army, instead of a mutinous Mob, as dangerous within, as Hyder or the Mahrattas without, would have been established in obedience and discipline, and become an invincible bulwark to his possessions. —

But, with such a Disposition, the Nabob had never shewn so strong a disposition to parsimony, and I can no

Assurance

and brought to as might probably have given him an Ascendancy over the greater part of Indostan: but, at least, would have so fortified & strengthened his own Dominions, as to have rendered his disturbance difficult, and prevented the Carnatic becoming a frequent and easy prey to the ambition or avarice of the surrounding Powers — an attention to this point gave Hyder reputability, and besides the advantage which the Nabob would have had in an earlier beginning his army, instead of a mutinous Mob, as dangerous within, as Hyder or the Mahrattas without, would have been established in obedience and discipline, and become an invincible bulwark to his possessions —

But with such profusion, the Nabob had nevertheless a strong disposition to parsimony, and loan on

Usurious

Abercrow and for his constant
disinclination to a compleat
discharge of the Burmese —
Disbursements, as they occurred,
than that, by a fallacious —
reasoning, he imagined a —
removal of present demands,
was a relief from the solicitude
of mustering it, for the Balance
of every year was consolidated
with his general account;
and, from the beginning,
acknowledged without a —
complaint, if the wants
of Government were not
urgent, his solicitations were
attended to, but if otherwise
he was prepared to enlarge
those payments — all this
is proved by the quotation which
his Highness has brought forward
in his remarks, but particularly
by the short statement of his account
wherein he brings forward the
amount

and therefore I suppose may have been taken from an account delivered to him by the Governor before the Book was brought up

I have now traced all the Nabob's yearly agreements for the purpose of this general account of Current Charges, and the smallest attention to the subject must shew that no one was ever induced of compromising the Latter any given Sum this immaterial what the anticipated amount of them was at any time, the prevalent Sum no doubt, seems to have been Pgs 360,000. The one agreed to Pgs 420,000 by regular monthly payments, and was afterwards desired by Mr Shallow in 1777 to continue them, but the plea of distress, which, although demonstrated not to have any real Existence, was indulged, and the former became the fixed Estimate,

9f

V. N. L. To the Nabob's Remarks Rejoinder to His Highness's Remarks

We clear however that the Nabob, from the year 1772, has never considered as the great amount of the Disbursements, made by the Company for him — because from that time the Superintendent's accounts were regularly furnished to him, and he never objected to any charge they contained, tho' we left without a Verdict for thinking they were Extravagant. When our moderation are a convincing proof that they were not a Burthen on his finances, which were always known to be ample and which had he in Reality deemed to judicious purposes and circulated with Economy would have given them even an accommodation of riches,

(and

To the Hon.ble the Nabob's Remarks

Opinions answer'd to the Honourable Remarks

more was due, I might be
expected for some contrary
suggestions, nothing more
could be insinuated. It was

Letter to the Nabob 23d July 1779

more than I had
reason to expect, that the
consideration of urgent necessity
might not be sufficient plea
with him, her proposal was accepted
more especially as the
moderation of it seemed to have
in view the laudable intention
of satisfying the private
claims on him — But,
nevertheless, in order to
obviate disappointment,
he was desired to give Duncan
Security for the regular
discharge of the Bills. To this

Letter from the Nabob 30th July 1779 —

he objected as no Duncan could be
adequate Security for the Sums he
paid, but gave the strongest assurances
of fulfilling his engagements,
and "discharging the current
"Military charges placed to his
"account" — The

The last annual proposal was to pay for 1780/81 the sum of Cay$ 587,720 - I hope over the contradiction contained in the letter, or one to plan, saying that he had cleared off all his Engagements for the former year, & immediately after was to state a balance due upon them. The customary stile was to begin by observing that he had performed all he had agreed to - In the present case it was not the manner, for the articles the cause which occasioned his falling in arrears, and then proceeds to state his future engagements - The first article is "on account of a balance due the 30th April 1779" of which he takes half, and adding the usual Estimate of Cay$ 360,000 for the growing Charges, the amount is made up to Cay$ 587,720. Where he gets the Balance I cannot determine, but I conjecture it nearly with the amount standing against him at that time,

Letter from the Marquis de la Fayette 1780

(and

The last annual proposal
to pay for 1780/81 the sum of
Rup^{s} 587,720 I pass over the contradiction
contained in the letter, or one
plan, saying that he had cleared off
all his Engagements for the former
year, & immediately after was at stating
a balance due upon them. This
customary stile was to begin by
observing that he had performed all
he had agreed to – In the present
case it was not the meaning, for
he details the causes which occasioned
his falling in arrears, and then proceeds
to state his future engagements. The
first article is "on account of a
balance due the 30th April 1779" of
which he takes half, and adding the
usual Estimate of Rup^{s} 369,000 for the
growing Charges, the amount is made
up to Rup^{s} 587,720. Where he gets the
Balance I cannot determine, but I
conjecture it nearly with the amounts
standing against them at that time.

Letter from the Nabob 11th June 1780

(and

His Highness the Nabob's Answer [redacted] to His Highness's Remarks

engagement, for his own good, as
well as the Company's — To the
backwardness whereof, under which
he took general refuge, of
destroys of his Country, it was
observed that the present situation
of the Carnatic differed from
from what it was, now
perfectly tranquil, and had
not been disturbed for 4 years
That he had no extraordinary
payments to make out of
his Revenues, or at least had
made very few, for his Troops
were all in arrears, and his
private Creditors had received
little or nothing from him
The utmost efforts of Government
could obtain no more than a
promise of payment, at
protracted Periods, yet the Nabob
assured them, that he would
discharge the full amount of the
Engagements to the end of 1779 as
as a balance due on some former

Bills

Bills which had not been paid -

Sent to the Nabob 25th February 1779

ten to the Nabob for the Estimates ingagement &c - also for Bills, and it was observed that, notwithstanding he was particularly desirous of postponing his payments under the season of Harvest, and that Season had arrived, and he was as backward as ever, although his Collections still received nothing, and his Troops were in arrear. -

For the year 1779/80 he proposed paying Pag.as 6,20,000 in which Pag.as 3,60,000 were put down for Current Charges, and the Remainder towards the discharge of his arrears, and for the Pondicherry Expences, observing that it would not be in his power to do more, even if required, as he had promised considerable payments to his private Creditors, - which implied an acknowledgment that

more

His Highness's Remarks. | Diplomus answers to His Highness's Remarks

The same Arrangement continued for the succeeding year which he requested on consideration of this present Situation, might be admitted. –

For the year 1778/79 it continues the same, with regard to the current Charges, but he proposed an arrangement for the Reimbursement of the accumulated balance of the general account – officially made up and delivered to him by the Governor – The Governor's

Letter from the Stadtholder 24th August 1778

Letter of the Stadtholder Sept. 2 1778

Letter, denoting compliance with his wishes in this arrangement, deserves particular attention – It spoke positively of the "Balance of his account of Charges" which he had engaged to liquidate, distinguished both on the Sum he had proposed for the growing charges and what might be due on account of them. He felt so considerably in arrear notwithstanding the most solemn

Apparences

assurances of punctuality, that the grand Expedition against Pondicherry was likely to be checked for want of money. all applications had been ineffectual, his failures occasioned remonstrances, & he was reminded that the acceptance of his proposal was chiefly "with the view of his convenience." He was told, that the Company confided in his honor "for reimbursing the sums they advanced for the Peace and Tranquillity of the Carnatic" that they trusted, as he knew, to that reimbursement, to enable them to go on with this necessary Expence" – and he was / duly urged to liquidate his balance to the utmost shillings and was requested to attend the Committee when his account was produced, and the same arguments used to convince him of the unalterable attachment & adherence to his specific engagement

Letter to His Highness Nabob 16th Dec.r 1778

Council 21st Dec.r 1778

So that he might as well endeavour to establish, upon these grounds, that he had only authority to pay 3 Lacks on account of Current Charges — It was by no means unusual for him to make these arbitrary alterations in the disposal of the money he paid in, nor would it have been easy, of material, to have remedied such a proceeding: for his payments, except those for the Jaghire, were carried to one general Head, which contained all the Items consolidated into one sum —

For the following year, viz.ᵗ from 1.ᵗ May 1776 to 30.ᵗʰ April 1777, it was agreed that he should pay Pag.ᵈ 360,000 besides a sum towards the discharge of his general Account, which had been encreased by the Non-payment of some bad Bills in part of the former agreements — As a Backwardness which he had shewn in the performance of the

Letter to the Nabob 25.ᵗʰ Febry 1777

this Engagement gave occasion
to Government to request a
greater degree of punctuality — for
Excuse for the delay which he
had shewn, he observed, that his
having been deprived of Tanjore
was the general cause of his
difficulties: but to this it was
replied that such a measure
could not be supposed to affect
his payments; that what was
required from him was for
the protection of the Carnatick,
from the Ruin of which the
payments ought to be made
by His Highness, for when
the Tanjore Country was not
in possession of His Highness,
the Rists were paid with
greater punctuality. Indeed
the difficulties were subjects
of as great complaint, with,
as without, that possession, as
His Letters every where testify —

Letter to the Nabob 1st July 1777

the

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Reforms | answers to His Highness's Remarks

Governor saw expedient, & your own Approbation also for 2 years following the same System — His Accountant's having received the particular accounts up to January preceding, but, as they were not brought up to april 1775 and signed by the Governor and Council, he suggested this might be done as he should be enabled to ascertain the balance and pay his Visits accordingly — he concluded with offering to pay the same as he agreed to the preceding year, which was Pag.s 871,066 2/3 — including a large part of the old balance. He was told that, for his accomodation, Gov.t would agree to this, although disappointment in their demand would subject them to much inconvenience — of this sum Pag.s 35,000 P Month were to be considered allotted to current Charges, and the remainder to his general account; to which he the Nabob agreed, and made a payment

Sir Hyde Parker's Remarks

Observations on Sir Hyde Parker's Remarks

pray me to account why [illegible]

after this, on what light the Nabob

Letter from the Nabob 30th June 1773

affirm that he never agreed to pay more than Pag.as 360,000, or that more was never required from him, may easily be determined, for he expressly admitted Pd 470,000 Pannum, and not as it was the whole amount of what he Know was expended for him, but as it was better suited to his Convenience than a larger Sum —

When he transmitted his own account of the payments he had made for this year, the arrangement of the Sums was altered into a quite different form without any regard to the preceding agreement viz.

Inclosed the 10 Battalions of Sepoys	Pd 300,000
Amount of the present for the suspended pay of 3 Battn	266,045.2/6
Amount of Extraordinary Charges	47,621.2/6
Jan.y Bills	267,936 —
Total	871,666.2/6

to

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks — answers to His Highness Remarks

of the old Debt and among with
made for the liquidation of
the two, independent of such
he was required to pay for the
growing Expences – The observance
of this practice had been
entered for some time, when,
one year's engagements having
expired, Vizt for 1774, 75, he was
called upon, at the usual time,
for the Rest of the following year
He was particularly directed to
the expedience which he had
derived from the detailed
accounts in the following Words –

Letter to the Nabob 8th May 1775

"We beseech charges on
"account of your Highness, as the
"accounts regularly sent to
"you testify, are about Rs 36,000
"monthly I would therefore propose
"to your Highness that the same
"being ready money, at the
"beginning of every month
"paid into the Company's
with

which will enable them to
discharge the arrears, and for
the balance, I would propose it
being paid in the undermentioned
Kists – This monthly payment
would make Pags 432,000 Pannums.

The Nabob shewed some

Letter from the Nabob 31 may 1775

degree of indignation at being
abruptly called upon to make
this monthly Payment, but on very
different grounds from its proper bent
– He was surprized that the Governor
should make such Propositions
since that he should pay 'ng 36,00
Pmonth, towards Major Jones, towards
the discharge of his general arrears,
at a time when there was not a
collection of the Revenues, but when
on the contrary, the Husbandmen
were to be encouraged – after
stating other reasons of a similar
nature against paying any
money he shewed, that – I merely
to Zebu – a Mudgeri and that
, or nor

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Reflections answering to His Highness's Remarks

were [illegible] by, when he gave him
to 130,00, the Current Charges were
Letter from Colonel Fullarton Feby 1783 | enormously encreased, and, taking
the augmentation alone more than what
he himself estimated the Expence, the sum
will be higher than what he says was
ultimately agreed upon - He paid already 3
Lacks, and his manner of apportioning
them was Pagodas 2,10,000 for 7 Battalions
of Sepoys, or Pagodas 30,000 for each
Battalion, and Pagodas 90,000 for
the Current Charges, so that, adding
only what he now will be the
expence of the 3000 Sepoys, equivalent
to 3 Battalions, the addition will
be 90,000 Pagodas Pannum to the
Current Charges, or Pag.s 3,90,000 +
Pannum by his own Confession,
which alone sufficiently
refutes his assertion that he
never "agreed to allow a greater
sum than Pagodas 3,60,000. nor
was a greater ever required
from him" — His own words upon
this Subject deserve attention.

&c

H. Highness's Remarks [illegible] Remarks

We pointed that he paid money from Tranquebar and Indostan also that he kept 11 Battalions of Sepoys and Horse, that he paid 2 Lacks and ten thousand Pag for 7 Battalions, and that the annual Pagodas 40,000 sufficient for the whole amount of Current charges.—

But I do not mean to stop here; a compleat refutation of every thing His Highness has thought proper to advance in his remarks upon this article may be gathered from the correspondence which was carried on upon the subject agreable to his desire the particular accounts of the disbursements on his account were sent every three months, and the Superintendents Books at the end every year — These Surplus's are added to the balance

J

His Highness's the Nabob's Remarks

Reflections answered to His Highness's Remarks

Letter from the Nabob 22 April 1773

Letter to the Nabob 11 May 1773

Attendedly persuaded on their being
imposed to Engage Lands, and a
point so far as to assert that Mr
Dupre's Memorandum, already
referred to, was an absolute
Engagement to that effect, although
he was candidly told, at the
time, that it was only an
Estimate — so unreasonable
a Demand justly incensed the
Government, who had no
alternative but saying, that
that as he was resolute against their exceeding the
Sum, it had only to point
out in what manner they
could be retrenched, and
until that time, they would
continue in the same Channel.

It would be a waste of time
and of argument to bestow any
more further, in shewing that
no agreement existed, or could
as the Nabob's observation is
just

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | Reflections answers to His Highness Remarks

properly employed, to pay the Current Disbursements of the Troops and Garrisons at any given time, nor was it practicable, where the amount depended so much upon events and Contingencies beyond the control of human Wisdom — The Sum of 3 Lacks, was founded on the hope that a State of Tranquility might enable considerable Reductions being made, in what had been their usual amount, but if Experience should this to be impracticable, it was a matter of course that they should continue to be paid as they were really disbursed. —

It must be observed that the Nabobs assertion respecting the 3 Lacks refers to that period when he received pay for more than 7000 Sepoys consequently

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Reflections answered to His Highness's Remarks

The Composition which the Company had agreed to own a[n] of the Expences of the ensuing War } 1,000000

Supposed Balance of the Current Charges to the end of April 1772 } 4,000000

and the ultimate amount of the[i] growing charges for 3 years, taken by the[m] own demand 3 Lacks Pounsum, } 1,000000

making altogether Rupees - 2300,000

to be discharged by annual Instalments of Rup[s] 766666-24 each and he was appriz'd that both the 4 Lacks and the 9 Lacks were merely estimated, as the amount of the former were not compleated, and the others ascertainable only when they should have been made -

Letter from the Nabob 23[d] Sept[r] 1773

Nevertheless regarded that the latter might be compounded to 3 Lacks, as besides those, he should have to purchase Stores for his Garrisons, the Mock of the Governor

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks — Reflections answers to the Governor's Remarks

Governor was repeated, to reduce them wherever he could point out that it could be done consistent with the public good — Detailed & accounts most particular accounts were sent, containing the Nabob's Disbursements, made up to the 15th of April 1775

of six months Disbursements, made out strictly conformable with the Nabob's desires — shewing that they could not be kept within the bounds prescribed by him — A Gent therefore friendly disposed to the Nabob, they must in justice and reason, continue on the same footing until he could point out how a reduction might be effected. —

Notwithstanding all that had been said on the subject, and very disposition shewn by Gent to assist his wishes for a reasonable limitation of the Nabob's disbursements, and in what the Nabob's he was unable to point out a reduction any Article had been committed by

absolutely

Fo. Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Reformes | Answers to the Highness's Remarks

"he should think himself justifiable
"in doing towards obtaining that
"desirable end and that he would
"candidly refer to the Company
"whatever he / the Nabob / should
"further propose on that subject"

The Nabob observed "he
could not tell how much he might
be able to reduce the Current Charges
in future" that, for ten months, during
the first Expedition to Tanjore, -
they amounted to about 4 Lacks,
and the following 6 months," in
which there was no War
with any one, nor any business carried
thereon, they amounted to Pag.s 2,00000 — But,
shortly after, without any attempt at
reduction, he proceeded to estimate
them as he had formerly done
@ Pag.s 3,00,000 Then, taking -
the Balance of the account
as it was supposed by the
Government, and consolidating
the arrears including the Tanjore
charges

Letter from the Nabob 12th March 1772

Letter from the Nabob to the Co. 4 Sept.r 1772

Highness the Nabob's Remarks. Bypoinus answers to the Nabob's Remarks

Charges with the growing Charges, made his arrangements for the liquidation of the whole — requesting only that a particular account of the disbursements might be regularly sent to him; and, moreover, consenting to pay — extraordinary Charges on account of Oblige Expeditions, Military Stores, Buildings and Repairs —

The arrangements he proposed was accepted, & it stipulated for the discharge of this account for 3 years, or for as it could be ascertained and subject to future alterations in those respects, wherein certainty could not be found It was consented to the following Terms. —

Letter to the Nabob 19 May 1772

The

His Highness's Letter to Nabob Nabob's Answer to His Highness's Remarks

the accounts received

as soon as possible.

In a letter to the

Governor dated 29th

January 1759 Hes

Highness says as

"you are very soon

to embark for Europe

"I beg leave to remind

"you that I have

"not to this time

"been furnished

with

that "M. Talbot only

"estimated and did

"not fix and determine

"the Current Expences

"to be 3 Lacks of Pag

"das They had amount

"to more" The Nabob

still persisted in con

sidering them fixed

at this sum, yet

never objected to the

payment of the o

real account of o

thereof whatever ma

the

His Highness's Sabob Remarks | References | Answers to His Highness's Remarks

on the whole of my account with the Company and of the charges of the late war as they are brought to appear I am perfectly easy appears, I hope my Lord will order the account to be made up, and we come with out Cost of Suit and the Governor in Council under date 29 Augt I have received your Letter, and I agree to the Terms and Conditions mentioned in your Letter of the 11th Instant with the Company I assented of the great difficulty I laboured the arrangement of the Letter to the Madras Council 25 February 92
accounts for the war His Highness's
intended perfecting his application
to his account without any delay

Has surplus, he sometimes as long under the undefined denomination of Extraordinary Charges and, at others, connected it with his general debt without any distinction -

When the affairs of the Court of Directors were reduced to a debt from Fort Cornwallis on account of the Expences of the last War with Hyder, a new arrangement was made for the liquidation of them and the Current Charges again became a subject of correspondence The Madras was desirous that they should be reduced, and was told that the Governor would soon, and from whom while proposals he had to make on the subject that he would with the able Gentleman sent out, consult with him the means of reducing the Current Charges. That he would carry out to immediate execution whatever he

Governor and Council
always furnishes me,
at the expiration of
every three months,
with the accounts of
the Current Military
Charges for the defence
of my Country, which are
paid by me through
the Company I request
them will be pleased to
send me the account
made up from the
time that I have not
received them, and, in
future to furnish me
with

the discharge of his
general Account -
No exception was
made to the Current
charges except in the
article of Sepoys
which he required
to be reduced from 10
to 7 Thousand, in every
other respect his
Account continued to
be made up as
usual, and the Balance
as stated by the
Governor, always ac-
knowledged - In one
of his Letters, reciting
the Payments he
had made, the
progress in reducing
his Debt, he observed
that

Letter from the Nabob 26th March 1770

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks — Answers — His Highness's Remark

"with them every
"three months agree-
"able to former usage
"so that the accounts
"obtain us may stand
"clear, and the Gover-
"nor in a Letter of
the 2d. February ac-
knowledges the receipt
of four Letters from
His Highness, apo-
logies for delay, and
promises to send
the

That he considered the
Balance of one account
sent to him to the end
of December 1769 "to be"
"that money which
"exceeded the annual 3
"Lacks - was by Mr
"Palk for Current Ex-
"pences, and arising
"from the War with the
"Soubah and Hyder
"Naigue", but making
no objection to them
nevertheless - To obviate
the idea of the Charges
having been settled,
he was reminded by
Mr Dupré, in reply
that

and hereto make the ne-
sary to have the mode
observed in the settlemen
of accounts. His Highne
was regularly furnishe
with them every three
months, and they were
signed by the Governor
and Council for the time
being, and sealed with
the seal of the Company,
this gave them authen-
ticity. His Highness
then examined them
with his own Accounts
and affixed his signa-
ture to the Balance that
appeared due in tes-
timony of his appro-
bation, But His High-
ness, so far from obtaining
his accounts properly
authenticated at the end
of every three months
could

of growing Charges for
that time. —

This offer was
accepted but he was told
that the Expence of the
Jaghire Garrisons amount
to but an inconsiderable
Sum, therefore would not
cause much deminution
that Endeavours would
be used to keep the Cur-
rent Expences within
the most reasonable
limits, and it was hoped
they would not much
exceed that Sum, espe-
cially if Peace should
continue. — But that they
had amounted last year
to Pagodas 4,61,233. —

Letter to the Nabob 2d Month 1768

The following year
a considerable reinforce-
ment of Europeans was
sent out by the Company

Letter from the Nabob 23 Oct 1767

who

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks | Answer to His Highness's Remarks

could not get them on any form, although he made repeated applications for them; complaining, at the same time, of the hardships in their being withheld from him. In a letter addressed to the Governor by his Highness under date the 9th of January 1786 he says "It is a considerable time since the termination of the War, and "I have made frequent "applications for the "Accounts of the Expences, but have not "been able to obtain "them: I again repeat my request the

Governor

who, he was told, expected, and with the greatest reason, that the Extra or Expence of these would be paid by him. - The war of 1767 however utterly destroyed all plans of Oeconomy and, at the expiration of it, another arrangement was proposed as mentioned in the foregoing remarks on the Sepoys. - The accounts had not been settled, consequently only a rude conjecture could be formed of the future disbursements, but he was required to pay 6 Lacks, and, if any surplus remained, it would be carried to

No 10 Letter to the Nabob 17th April 1769

the

Hes Highness Nabobs | Answer to Hes Highnesses Remarks

Pagodas and the follow-
ing account of Sums to be
paid for Current Charges
is Explanatory of Sir
Thomas Rumbolds Letter-

Ballance due by
the Nabob to the 30th
April 1778 as per En-
glish account sent by
Governor Rumbold 699316:1:10

Amount of Engage-
ments of the Nabob
from the 1st May
1778 to 30th April 1779
300000 Pagodas to be
paid to the Company 360000:-

Amount Total 1059316:1:10

And, Therefore Hes High-
ness is Justified in the
deduction he has made
from the charges brought
against him on account
of the Current Expences
and the Credit he has
taken in consequence

nor

expectations given to the
Company in 1766, that upon
a prospect of Peace there
was every probability that
it would have been liqui-
dated by the end of the
following year -

The sum was too
large to be expected in one
year and he was therefore
allowed this, that he
might at the same time
provide for the Current
charges, which if not also
repaid might add as much
to his account as the dis-
charge of his old debt took
away from it, a loose Estimate
was made of a preceding
months Expence, by which
he was told, if a guess was
given, the whole years
Disbursements might
be supposed to amount to
Pagodas 333,000. But this

Estimate

Hes Mughnefs the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to Hes Mughnefs Remarks

Letter from the Nabob 24th Feby 1766

ores Hes Mughnefs ac-
quainted with the man-
er in which the three
acks and thirty Sex-
hous and Pagodas admit-
ed by him as hes annual
proportion of the Current
xpences has been applied
owing to the want of the
ecessary accounts prop-
erly authenticated, agree-
ble to long established
ustom, the papers of ac-
ounts which he has been
ble to obtain from Govern-
ment, for want of authen-
ticity, are not to be relied
on, indeed they have been
found full of Errors, so
that Hes Mughnefs re-
Regards all accounts
between himself and the
ompany as open up to a
hereof, so far back as the
year 1773 when the last

Estimate included only
such payments as could
be ascertained with tole-
rable exactness, and en-
tirely independent of o-
stores, and other extraor-
dinary Charges of so fluc-
tuating a nature as to b
regulated entirely by co
tingencies probably not
occur at all - Hes then
the sum which he was
desired to include in his
arrangement - The object
to clearing the Expences o
the Sagheer Garrison
hoped that the payments so estimated, after
deducting these Sa
might be reduced to
Pagodas 3,00,000, and, on
this supposition, he pro-
posed paying off hes old
debts in three years by eq
instalments, addeno Pa

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | References | Answers to His Highness's Remarks

rate of 3,60,000 ₹ annum amounts to no more than the sum of 13,60,000. which being deducted from the sum of 23,56,300-6-26 - leaves the balance for which His Highness has taken Credit - Governor Palk, in a Letter addressed to His Highness on the subject under date the 9th of March 1776, says you said Mr. Pigot has told you that it wont be more than nine Lacks of Rupees for a year; but my Cost was then three Lack and thirty three thousand; but if it be three Lacks of Pagodas then in the three years it will amount to nine Lacks of Pagodas" and which conclusion fixes the Current Expences at 3,00,000, and Sir Thomas Rumbold, in a Letter

Consult 8th Aug. 1765.

Company - To correct this confusion, directions were given that all Expendetures on the Nabobs account should be kept in a separate set of Books, which should shew what appertained to each Garrison or Camp and the whole account be transferred at the end of the year to one general Head of Mahomed Ally Cawn - These Books consequently contained all pay and Batta to Sepoys, Garrison charges of every denomination, and, in short, every thing that can be comprehended by the term "Current Expences" - afterwards changed into superintendents disbursements Upon the creation of an office for the express purpose

Hes Highness's the Nabob's Remarks Reference Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

Letter addressed to Hes Highness under date 14th September 1779, shews the utmost charge ever made by the Company and acceded to by Hes Highness to be 30,000 Pagodas per Month or 3,60,000 ℔ Annum. It is my duty, says he, to represent to your Highness that a failure in the engagements you have entered into for the payment of 620,000, in different Kists to the end of April next will be of material detriment, and involve us in great difficulties The Kist for August is now become due for 30000 Pagodas and there will be due in this month not only the Kist of 30000 Pagodas, but one Kist for the Jaghire of 100,000 Pagodas making in all the Sum of 160,000 Pagodas

Letter to the Nabob 22 Febry 1780

purpose of keeping the annual expenditures on the same accounts by the Company for the Nabob. The item to which the Nabobs remarks under the reference A B are directed, has therefore already been replied to, so far as relates to that part of the Current charges which is composed of the regular pay of Sepoys

I have mentioned that, on account of the unsettled state of the Country, no approach to an Estimate of the annual Disbursements for the Nabob could be made till the year 1766 - In that year, after all Enemies had been subdued, he was called upon to discharge the Balance of his account Current, in order to fulfill the

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks Reforma Answers to H Highness's Remarks

Balance of the one sixth yet if he insisted upon it they must assert their right to 5/6th of the uncollected balances of Revenue delivered over to him; which, although not received, was as undoubtedly their right, as the one sixth was his; for the protraction of the Rests was occasioned by the indulgence they were willing to shew to the Renters, in the disposal of the Grain, which, if not sold, was in the Country. The option was therefore given him - His one sixth amounted to R. 16,000 and the outstanding balances to R. 243,773 of which 5/6ths would be about 2 Lacks, If he means now to revive the same claim he will

Letter to the Nabob May 1780

be

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks	References	Answers to His Highness's Remarks
		be credited for the first sum and debited for the last ⇒
		Of the Items under the Reference, N° 1 2 3 4 5 are already credited in the Reference C
1		1
This Item has been out of an arbitrary measure of Government the article of the current Expences, for which His Highness never agreed to allow a greater sum than 3,60,000 Pagodas, nor was a greater sum ever required from him, but it appears that, from the 1st May 1750 to the 30th June 1755, he is charged with the sum of 23,56,300.. 6.. 26 whereas the amount, calculated at the rate		Lest others should fall into the same mistake which I was myself led into by the Nabob having made three destinctions of Charges, which are all comprised in one, it is necessary to premise, that the office of Commissary originally kept an account of all Military Disbursements whatever, in which were blended what belonged to the Nabob as well as to the Company

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

R.S

The other Item in
cluded in this reference
is Cash received upon the
assigned Revenue and
carried to His Highness's
credit - P 30,409-23-38 ½
he has observed a profound
silence upon this sum
but I understand from
Mr Hastings that it is of
the same nature with
the P 116,000 claimed in
his Restbundy Account -

Letter from the Nabob 2d Febry 1786

In February 1786 he called
upon Government for the
balance of his one sixth
of the assigned Revenues
at the time the deed was
surrendered, and was
told it should be paid to
him - In July following

11th July 1786

he repeated his applica
tion, and desired that the
sum so due might be
credited to his Restbundy
Account

His Highness Nabob Nawaub Asoph Jah's Answer & Sir Hughes's Remarks

account, but, a new Government having succeeded, different sentiments were entertained of the matter, and he was told that, besides it's being quite distinct from his subsidy, it involved a consideration which rendered necessary a reference to the Court of Directors, He observed that he had an undoubted right to it by the deed of assignment, although not positively expressed; but that he nevertheless consented to it's being referred to them and confided in their justice to do what was right — The matter was accordingly referred, and the decision given was, that, although they could not deny his right to the

Balance

Hes Highness's the Nabobs Remarks

R. S

in keeping them in
readiness - why then
he may ingure credit for
sum which is an un-
doubted part of that
xpence. He expresses
his astonishment that
a charge should be
brought against him
which was, in a great
measure, incurred on a
ount of the general
nterest of the Company
nd Hes Highness. The
mpany had members
n the carnatic which
equired a body of Cavalr
he defence of Territory
nly can require it - and
heir territoreal possess-
ons were too inconsider
ble to be the cause of
uch expence; far more
han the Revenues they
rew from them was
appropriated

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks [illegible] Answer. Highness

R S

appropriated to military purposes for the nabobs own good; their only Interest was their debt, which was vested in the Carnatic. The Carnatic for what is meant by the term in the present case was the Nabobs, consequently the Expence was his; but moreover the Carnatic stands pledged for the reimbursement of all expence required for its defence, & except the pay to the Europeans. —

I would persuade myself that I have proved this advance for the payment of the arrears of Cavalry, not to belong to the War; if so the repayment of it to the Company reverts to the principle upon which all his other payments have been made. — The

154

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks Reflections Answers to His Highness's Remarks

R. S

I have already observed, that not upon the footing these were kept by the Nabob. The disgrace and desertion I so frequently experienced from them, and the danger he was in from the arrears of their payments were occasions of the most pressing solicitations that he would put them under the Command of the Company's officers, by which they would have been rendered useful, and the pretence upon which the Nabob so amply expatiates would have been for ever balanced by the prevention of those Losses which he has suffered in two of the most unfortunate Wars that the Carnatic ever experienced, brought on, very probably, by the ill unprepared

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | Answers to His Highness's Remarks

R. S.

unprepared State in which he has always kept it. The fact may indeed, be reduced very near to demonstration, for in the War of 1767 he had a small but mutinous body of cavalry; in the war of 1780 he had a larger, but lost to the service by want of pay and Discipline; the glory of the late War and the Tranquility which the Carnatic has for some years felt, may be attributed greatly to the formidable regular body of Cavalry the Company has entertained in their Service. —

The Nabob observes that he never required a compensation for the Expence he had been at

in

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

sider how far the Arrear
of pay and of the contract
for feeding was an expence
belonging to the War, upon
which ground the Nabob
claims credit for it. To
shew that it was a War
expence exceeds the power
of my ability, and If I am
not grossly mistaken, can-
not be done without for
saking every maxim of
Propriety, Equity, and
Reason, to say that the terms
upon which the Cavalry en
gaged in the Nabobs service
were binding only in case
of War, is saying that Jus-
tice depends upon the
most Calamitous Evil which
befalls us and what Huma-
nity strives to avert. —

It cannot then be
the Nabobs meaning to
affirm this; He rather means
that

His Highness the [illegible] Remarks

Reference

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

R. S.

that his own relief from the payment of the just dues of his Troops was the consequence of the War; but, although relieved from urgent and immediate demand is the claim extinguished? What would have been his situation had he taken up money as he proposed from Mr Douglas? It is true the Company would have become security, but that was only taking the risk upon themselves, and not, had they been necessitated to pay the money, relinquishing their undoubted right of using every means to recover their property. That Cavalry was urgently recommended for the security of the Carnatic

I

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks Referred Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

R S

"the unassigned Revenues of the Tinnevelly, Sheve = gunga, Ramnadpooram and Trichenopoly Countries, which will yield annually, should they continue undesturbed by the Enemy, "3,00,000 Pagodas" —Hes offer was accepted, and he sent an account of their arrear of pay due to the 30th September, from which time he engaged to repay to the "Company whatever they should "advance for them on that "account" according to the Statements of the arrears of pay, and of what was due on the Contract for feeding, advances were made, and they amounted, for these articles alone to the 30th September 1780, to Pagodas 2,19,313. 6. 14 —

Letter G the Nabob 11th Oct 1780

Letter from Dº 20th Oct 1780

The foregoing will sufficiently prove that the extravagant

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Nelsons Answers to His Highness's Remarks

R. S.

expences of the Cavalry were considered and expressly allowed to be distinct from all other disbursements whatever; and that the Nabob made himself separately answerable for all advances on that account so that, upon the supposition that he had not accepted of the mode of arrangement for settling the War expences, the whole of the Revenues of the Carnatic, if necessary, must have gone towards the discharge of this part of his debt, and he must have found other resources for reimbursing the remainder. But the actual acceptance of that arrangement such preference has been set aside. It remains therefore only to consider

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Reference R.S.

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

Highness that the Revenues of Tanjore, for one year, should be given up to His Highness for the paying off of the arrears then due to his Cavalry, as shewn under the reference A and B; at any rate, if carried to account at all, it should have been under that of the Expences of the war, but, as it is carried to His Highness's separate account, he has taken Credit for it as an overcharge. —

"of paying his Cavalry on "the same footing as other "charges which had been "usually paid on his account- "he observed only in general "that whatever advances the "Company made should be "repaid, and that he would "appropriate the Revenues of "such districts as he might "deem adequate to the speedy "discharge of them". This it "was observed was an inde- "finite way of providing "for so great, and so new a "Disbursement, and, as it "would be impossible for the "Company to continue their "advances for the Cavalry "unless some certain, speedy "and ample provision be "made to repay them, he was "specifically called upon to "assign over the Revenues of "the Trichinopoly, Madura "and Tinnevelly Countries for

the

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks Reserves Answers to His Highness Remarks

R. S.

"this purpose & for the
"payment of the Contract
"money in the manner
"before mentioned" —

In the mean time
he addressed another Letter,
which contained a more
explicit intimation of his
intentions, and came near
to the wish of Government
"that, as it was both neces
"sary and for the good of the
"service that the arrears of
"pay due to them should be
"discharged, and that they
"should join the Army, but
"as it was not in his power
"to do so, while Distractions
"reigned in his country. I
"do agree" he said "to allow
"interest to the Company, to
"the repayment of such
"advances as have been or
"hereafter shall be made
"on account of my Cavalry.

The

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to His Highnesses Remarks

I request also that your Highness will put your Cavalry entirely under our Orders" and further it has been shewn, under the reference C, that Government before the commencement of the war, approved of a certain number of Cavalry being maintained, when therefore the Company judged it expedient to take them into their Service entirely, they ought to have made some Compensation to His Highness for the Expence he had incurred in keeping them in readiness whenever an occasion might require them and in training them to a degree of perfection as rendered them capable of performing the duties of the service on which they were employed His Highness

Reference R. S. Letter to the Nabob 19th Sept 1780

Letter from the Nabob 27th Sept 1780

from them, — The Nabob was called upon to state how far he could satisfy them, if he could make an encrease of their numbers, and what sum he could make for their future payment He made some proposals to Government which were not sufficiently explicit, and his attention was called more immediately to the subject upon which information was required, but particularly to the 20 or 9 months Arrears due to his Cavalry, besides Contract money for feeding them, and the Provision for their future pay — "The Arrears of pay he was told must be satisfied at all events", and some effectual arrangement made for time to come The proposal was then repeated "that for the Payment of the Company's

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Reference

R. S.

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

His Highness however has never yet required such compensation, it was sufficient for him that he had it in his power to assist his friends, but, at the same time, he never could have imagined that his friends would have brought a charge against him for a sum of money advanced to those troops on account of their arrears of pay, when such arrears had been, in a great measure, incurred on account of the General Interest of the Company and His Highness; and the more particularly as his inability to discharge those arrears had been occasioned by the conduct of the Company towards him in the affairs of Tanjore and the seizure of Lord Pigot in the promise made to His Highness

"Company's advances and "the Contract money he "should set apart and ap- "propriate the Revenues of "the Trichenopoly, Madura "and Tinnevelly Countries "from which the Company "should, in the first place "be paid their advances, "and afterwards, the Officers "satisfied for their Contract "money; and that, if these "three Countries, from In- "cumbrances or other causes, "should prove inadequate, "other districts might be "added" That no mistake might be made, he was told that Government understood his reply," not "as saying that he would "assign over the Countries "above mentioned for the "purposes required, but "that he [illegible] the charges of

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

for a number of years at the expence of many Lacks of Pagodas, and, at the time the charge in question accrued, they were so far employed in the public service that they were ordered to be in readiness to join the Army, which they did a Month afterwards, and, for a Part of the time, they were actually employed on the public Service: His Highness well knew that Cavalry must always be required in a War, with any of the surrounding powers, whose chief strength lay in their Cavalry, and under that consideration he felt the necessity of keeping up as many as his circumstances would forward had not His Highness kept up a Corps of Cavalry the Company would have been under the necessity

Reforma

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

R.S.

that they could not go to the Field "without receiving their pay" which he could not furnish them with neither was his Credit sufficient to raise Money for that purpose, unless Government would become security for a Loan of one Lack of Pagodas - From an individual, if they should do this, he would, without fail repay the money so borrowed, and the Regiments should join the Army, Government disapproved of becoming security for another, but agreed, and did themselves advance a sum for the payment of a part of the Arrears - This advance was not sufficient to put all his Regements, then at Madras, upon an equal footing, and he addressed Government requesting that a further

Consult 2d Aug. 1780

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Referred

R. S.

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

necessity of doing so, but as His Highness kept them up, the necessity of course did not exist, and this is proved beyond a doubt by a Letter from the Governor addressed to His Highness under date the 19th September 1780 wherein, after stating that there are arrears due to the two Regements of his Cavalry then in Camp, he requests to know if it will be possible for His Highness to add another regement from amongst those doing duty about the Persons of His Highness and his Sons "The encrease of Cavalry he "adds is so absolutely necessary to the future operations "in the field that I am extremely anxious to see it "effected if possible to the "number of 1500 or 2000 men

General Munro's Letter 21 Sept 1780

further advance might be made deducting his account for it, and that he would, "by the Blessing of God, repay "this and what they had "already advanced, when "tranquility was restored to "the Country" This was so advanced, but the Cavalry had broke out on meeting before the money could be sent to the Mount, were reduced and sent back to Madras, where they were immediately reenlisted by the Amer. - On the return of the Army to the Mount, and the junction of some Regements of Cavalry from the Southward, it was found that arrears were due to the latter of 3 or 9 months pay, without which it was in vain to expect any Cav[alry]

From

I

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks	Reference	Answers to His Highness's Remarks

separate account and has therefore taken Credit for the full amount as an overcharge –

Q 9

The Item under this Reference is, in some respects, of a similar description with the one immediately preceding it; and it must appear evident that His Highness ought not to be charged with a transaction in which he did not interfere, nor was in no wise concerned; and, further, if it could possibly be carried to any account in which His Highness is implicated, it should, from the date of it, have been carried under the head of Expences of War, instead of being brought for-ward in his Highness's se-

separate

This is a loss which the Nabobs Experience in receiving the Revenues must have taught could not be remedied – A total want of Police may first have introduced the traffick carried on among Sheroffs in the receipt and issue of Money, and so long as the cause exists so will the Effect –

This has already been Credited in the Item

Hes Highness the Nabob's Remarks	Reference	Answers to H.H.s Highness's Remarks

separate account, and he has therefore taken Credit for the amount as an overcharge.

R.

The Items under this Reference are explained under the Reference No. O. The article No. 5 is severe on the extreme Government applied to Hes Highness for His Cavalry, and, in consequence, they were ordered to Join the Army: some time afterwards they were taken entirely into the Company's Service, and have ever since remained so — they were not raw recruits but veterans of tried service whom Hes Highness had caused to be disciplined under European officers — for

R. & S.

The Nabob has here blended Charges which have already been replied to in the Remark No. O with others which require particular notice, and are of a very distinct nature from each other. Nos. 1. 2, 3 & 5 are of a Class included in that remark — No. 4 is of a nature which may stamp the Complexion of many others — upon the breaking out of the War of 1780 the Nabob was requested to add his Cavalry to the Army collecting at the Mount, but informed Government that

Letter from the Nabob 5th Aug. 1780

140

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Reformes Answers to His Highnesses Remarks

N.O.

* 6, in barricaloes observed it states Horses purchased for His Highness when the fact is that they were purchased for the Carnatic, and on account of the War, in which they were immediately after employed. —

many of the places. the Nabob kept up his own Troops, which were paid and furnished with arms at his particular desire; and it was not a measure consequent to the War, that the Troops of the established Garrisons which had always been paid by the Company should receive either their Arrears or Current pay; The whole were brought into the Superintendants Books because he was specially appointed to keep an account of all Disbursements for the Nabob and have been made a temporary charge to him. for this reason, and until some final adjustment should be made of the

War

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Respective Answers to His Highness's Remarks

War expences —

The whole of these have been Credited in the Item C.

B.

The Item under this Reference is repugnant not only to Justice but to common sense: to charge His Highness with the Interest where no Principal was ever advanced to him is inconsistent, and contrary to the nature of things; and again even if a Principal had been advanced, and that an Interest had accrued in consequence, it is clear that the transaction was occasioned by the War, and therefore should have been carried to that account; so that His Highness has nothing to do with it in his separate

P ()

The necessities of Government obliged them to take up Money at Interest, and this is what was had by the paymaster at Trichinopoly for Loans at that Place. —

This has already been credited in the Item C. —

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to His Highness Remarks

M

notwithstanding the line drawn by the Committee that Justice will not be oppressively with held from him. He was anxious to give every aid and support in his power to the measures of his Friends in the prosecution of the war, and although he ought not, in common prudence and justice to himself, to have permitted his people to issue either stores Provisions or money without receipts, yet had he refused, the publick service might have sustained the most essential and perhaps an irreparable injury it would therefore be unjust that His Highness should be a sufferer for a conduct dictated by Friendship, and influenced by the most

generous

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks upon the Accounts of His Highness's Remarks

No.

generous motives &c. &c. further illustration of these points be necessary. His Highness refers to the Account laid before the Committee, and the Committee remark thereon; and, convinced of the Justice of the act, he has taken Credit for the sum which they have thought proper to reject.

No

These Items from the Letter No are improperly carried to His Highness's separate Account; they belong to the War Expences, and should have been debited under that Head. His Highness has therefore taken Credit for the aggregate amount as an over charge. The Item

No

The whole of these Expences speak for themselves. They arose equally out of the Assignment as the War. The former occasioned the support of a greater number of Garrisons and Sepoys which before were paid by the Nabob, but by that act, fell to the Company. In

Sums

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remark Answer to Hes Highness's Remarks

Coolies, fifty Palanquen Boys and some Carts for Guns, and that he had also served out to the Army two days Rice, but Hes Highness was afterwards prevented from procuring regular accounts from hes Servants, owing to the distracted situation of hes Country, which, very shortly after the date of the Letter referred to, was almost wholly over run by the Enemys Horse, however when he received the accounts from hes people he sent in an exact statement to Government, and, some time in the latter end of 1782, it was referred to a Committee who rejected the whole which composed the sum for which Hes Highness has taken Credit because accounts were wanting that

Articles furnished by the Company's Renters after the assignment, already credited in the assigned Revenue Books - For the rest they either did not prove the deliveries, being only the assertions of hes Aumeldars, or charged the Grain and Bullocks at such exhorbitant prices as could not be allowed in Justice or reason a reduction consequently was made in them, and the remainder allowed.

Report of Mahomed Hallenders 24th October 1783

statement

As to hes readiness in furnishing supplies, it is a fact well established that he kept them back so long, even from those places where the Enemy had not penetrated, that the Army was detained a considerable time at the mount -

Pettan

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

as the receipts of the people who received them and some of the Articles admitted were greatly reduced, and the Committee fixed their own prices on them, instead of those stated by His Highness - without considering how much the situation of affairs had altered the price of every Article The Committee in their report to the Government thus Express themselves "But now have the honour to enclose a Statement of the different charges we have thought proper to allow and those which, in our opinion, are inadmissible, with our Reasons for so doing" His Highness, making the same observations and drawing the same conclusions as he has done under the Reference is persuaded that, notwithstanding

Reference Answers to His Highness's Remarks

Extract of Letters to the Nabob 15th August 1780

Letters were repeatedly written, and solicitations used, pressing him to effectual and expeditious measures in collecting the means to enable the Army to move, but without effect; and to his own backwardness may wholly be attributed the unfortunate disaster to Colonel Baillie's detachment and all Calamities which fast follow'd

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks Referred | ANSWERS to His Highness Remarks

I Hereby invest the Government of Madras with power for making the Cession to the French, of the two Districts aforesaid: With how much regard I am to faith and honor he now wishes to recall his Consent, or Convert it into a Bargain I leave to others to determine. No equivalent was ever expected, nor was ever mentioned but the Cession was to the English Nation for the Assistance he made.—

M

(The Nabob had himself determined upon this Article by observing, that

M1

the [illegible] for which [illegible] has taken Guard [illegible] was rejected by [illegible] for the same [illegible] they rejected [illegible]

Hes Highness's Remarks Rejoinder Answer to His Highness's Remarks

M[r]

redet on the Item F; because he could not produce Vouchers from the people who obtained the Articles that compose it. Hes Highness has shewn under the reference F, how often he complained of the conduct of the Servants of the Company to the Southward in refusing to give receipts, and the same Conduct was generally adopted by those to the Northward; Hes Highness was as exact as he could be, and gave information of the supplies furnished, as Early as 1[st] Oct[r] in his Letter No 1 a Letter addressed to the Governor under date 19[th] August 1780, wherein Hes Highness advised that Hes Bussedar had supplied Colonel Baillies detachment with 360 Bullocks and that 150 of them were loaded with Rice 100

Coolies

that he could not produce Vouchers, and, of Course, what could not be proved could not be allowed - The general reflection which he throws upon the Company's Servants here, as on other places, is unjust, as such must always be, on a whole Class of Men - Hes Highness has never brought forward a particular instance wherein Justice has not been done, and it has generally been found that his complaints ought rather to have been against his own people, or were totally groundless A Committee was appointed for the investigation of this Item, and, after having produced what he called Vouchers, it was found that he had included many

Articles

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

those Villages were restored to the French in two months doubtless for some thing else of equal, or perhaps a greater value, but as no compensation has been made to His Highness for those Villages he has caused to be Credited the Annual Amount of their Revenue. It is true that the Villages were not forcibly taken from his Highness and it is equally true that he did not give them, upon the first Requisition for that purpose, but, when the Governor General wrote to His Highness on the Subject, he was under the necessity of complying, but at the same time he expected that a Justice which is expected in common by all men, but he has not even received the Acknowledgement of its Kinds.)

Reasons

L

Letter to the Nabob 15th Sept. 1763

ANSWERS to His Highness's Remarks

Treaty was sent to the Nabob with intimation that they considered on his ready acquiescence, considering that his safety must always depend upon their protection afforded by the English Arms against his most powerful Enemies — He withheld his consent, except upon certain conditions, to which it was not thought proper to accede, — The definitive Treaty arrived, his consent has not yet been obtained but the National faith being pledged Govern-

-ment

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks Copies Answer to His Highness's Remarks

L

Government granted the
Temporary authority —
with which A was vest=
=ted and appointed —
Commissioners to nego=
=tiate the Cession — To —
enter into the Corres=
=pondence upon that —
Subject would be —
superfluous, and could
only shew that the —
Nabob, at that time,
interpreted the most —
innocent measures as —
springing from sinister
designs — At length he —
yielded to solicitations,
and that gave him full,
free, and unqualified —
Consent —

Letter from the Nabob 22nd Jan.y 1785

( )

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks & Answers to His Highness's Remark

K

"presents his Compliments
"to His Highness the Nabob
"and requests he will be
"pleased to give orders for
"the Delivery of whatever
"quantity of Canvas he
"may have in Store to
"Mr. Scotney" His Highness
complied with the
Requestion, and, at the
same time, sent the
following Card to the
Governor "His Highness
"the Nabob presents his
"Compliments to the
Governor and send him
with 65 pieces of
Canvas" and therefore
his Highness ought to
have been credited for
it's Amount, but, as
Government have not
done so, he takes Credit
for it now —

had a right to shew it's
contribution to the
Common Stock — That
principle has been
done away, consequently
no such Credit can be
claimed. —

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Rajahs Answers to His Highness's Remarks

L. | L.

The Item under the Reference is this explained on the first surrender to the English, the Villages mentioned in the Item, together with a Number of others, were given up to His Highness, and became a part of his Territorial, upon these, he calculated and made Payments, formed arrangements and entered into engagements with the Company, on the termination of the late War and the conclusion of a peace in Europe between England and France, in which His Highness was neither concerned nor named, those

By the 14th Article of the Treaty of 1783 between England and France it was provided that the King of England should procure the Districts of Villanour and Bahoor for the French, to serve as dependencies round Pondichery and accordingly the Court of Directors directed that Government should use their good offices effectually to procure their cession from Mahomed Ally, the Nabob of the Carnatic" a Copy of the Preliminary

Letter from England 5th March 1783

Treaty

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Persons Answers to His Highness's Remark.

was furnished, and now on his profession, and that Sir Edward Hughes received the whole of those Stores must also have been well known to Government through the means of the Correspondence just alluded to. Let him therefore deduct 83,62,29 which has been carried to his Credit from the agreable Sum taken credit for the Deficiency 114,03 —

mained silent, I am unwilling to give an opinion without elucidation from the Nabob upon a Subject which certainly appears and has been interpreted much to His prejudice It is plain however that he did not consider the Company responsible for the Money, by giving Assignments upon his Country for it I cannot find any Document showing what part was delivered to Sir Edward Hughes, but Government has desired to be informed by the Military Board of the quantity that may have been received on the part of the

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Referred | Answer to His Highness's Remarks

the

on this Arsenal — and as I shall submit with all diffidence to the Judgement of others whether they ought to be considered in the light of contraband Goods, forfeited to the State, or the Nabob allowed credit for such part only as may have been received by the Company

K

The Item under this Reference was, as therein expressed for Canvas delivered out of His Highness's Stores for the use of the Company at the Requisition of Lord Macartney, as appears by his Card to the Governor

presents

K

A Credit might have been allowed for this Item, upon the principle that each party was to pay its just proportion of the War Expences, and therefore had

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

addressed to His Highness dated the 22d June 1786, on the Subject of the under, says, with regard to the Pay master of Pallon refusing to receive the Pagoda at the price it bears within the District at the time of Tippoo's delivering the Country to Mr Torriano Explicitly on that Subject, and a Copy of the letter is now sent to His Highness" and now has this not been the case the loss, if any, could incurred on account of the War, and ought to have been carried to the General Expence under that head for the reasons set forth under the Reference C, so that, at any rate, it could not be with any degree of propriety carried to the separate Account of His Highness's, as he has notwithstanding been debited on that Account, he now takes Credit for it as an overcharge.

I

The Item under this Reference is stated explained previous to the War a considerable quantity of Ordnance Stores were landed from Denmark at Tranquebar, at the charge, and for the use of His Highness and they remained there until some time after the war had commenced, when Sir Edward Hughes by the direction of Government took them

Answers to the Nabobs Remarks

H

difference is considered a Military Charge, but perhaps would not have attracted attention had it been added to Batta instead of a Loss in the price of Grain.

This has been already taken Credit for in the Item C.

In 1773 after the Nabob had got possession of Tanjore, he commissioned a quantity of Military Stores from the Danes, which were landed at Tranquebar in the year 1780. Tyder, Had notice of them, and forbid their being delivered to his Enemy,

His Highness the Nabob's Answers

them on board the Fleet for the publick Service, a circumstance which must appear fully from the rums of the Company, as His Highness understands that General Stuker, the present Governor at Tranquebar, has declared that if his predecessor would not have permitted the Stores to be delivered to Sir Edward Hughes had not the Government of Madras given directions for this purpose, what became of them after Sir Edward Hughes received them His Highness knows not; but in the Accounts of the Company, he is credited for no more than the sum of 836229 when it must have been well known, from the Correspondence which has been entered into upon the Subject between Government and the Governor of Tranquebar, as His Highness has been informed, that His Highness was charged by the Danish Government the Sum of 422100, and the fact is further confirmed by the Invoice with which His Highness was

Letter from the Nabob dated 11th October 1781

Council 12th March 1783

Letter from the Governor of Tranquebar 4th August 1788

Remarks

Enemy: the Nabob, at the same time, apprehensive that he would compel the Danes to deliver them up, signified to Government that they were negotiating to that purpose with Hyder, and wrote to the Governor of Tranquebar prohibiting it. The transaction does not publickly appear until the receipt of a letter from them of the 30th September 1782 relating it, and calling upon Government either to pay the Money or to make themselves responsible by Bond / tendering the form of one / for the Amount of the Stores in time of peace - no Notice was taken of the Matter. But in 1788 it was received, and the Nabob was requested to explain and settle the demand; but from that time until the present, it remained

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | Mr Sumner's Remarks

G

Circumstances of his Life, that, throughout his Connection with the Company, their demands on him have not been regulated by the rigorous rules of Right, but by principles breathing the most liberal and considerate Sentiments towards him; far beyond what, until my present investigation, my most sanguine Ideas had reached, and what I cannot now sufficiently admire — If even at this late period, they chose to agitate their just Claims, I have no doubt but they would be as equitably established, as at an earlier, and by no means be weakened by having been so long dormant; and the same Tribunal, to which the Nabob has thought proper to appeal, in order to obtain Justice, would give due consideration to the pledge which he has given and executed in the most solemn manner which the rules of his Religion permitted out, for their reimbursement. That pledge, by which I mean the Bond executed in March 1784, is valid this day as on that day, its execution, and must continue until the Company cede their pretentions to the Carnatic — the Carnatic ceases to have an existence.

His Highness's Claim Answered & the Ld. Lt's Remarks

[illegible]

The Item [illegible] being an Extraordinary nature, and very improperly carried to the Highness's debit in the Books of the Company His Highness surely could not be made accountable for Loss on the prices of Grain purchased and the rate at which it was issued out. If Government thought proper to issue the Grain at a lower rate than that at which it was purchased it was an act of their own, in which Highness could not interfere, they are, from reason and the nature of things, chargeable with this Loss, and not His Highness. But this matter was settled many years ago His Highness having complained of the hardship to Government, the following order was sent to the Paymaster of Bellore by their Secretary "Sir In reply to your Letter of the 17th Instant I am directed by the Board to inform you that you are to mention both Pagodas and Rupees in your Receipts for Grain to the Renter, the Rate of exchange, and the price of Grain, to be conformable to the Rate and price of the day on which the Grain was delivered" and Archibald Campbell in a Card addressed

It was only necessary to explain the Nature of this Item, and then to appeal to the practice of all civilized Nations in support of its reasonableness. It is well known that a Soldier's or a Sepoy's pay is so scanty as to require every attention towards their Maintenance in case of War, or Famine, when all articles for the Support of life are so inhanced as often not to be out of their reach. Upon such occasions then it is usual to issue Grain and Provisions at a price below that of the Market, in order to be calculated to their Ability. In Service, an encrease of pay is given denominated Batta, and at other times Grain is issued at a Moderate rate in lieu of Batta, a Soldier as well as a Prince is subject to some additional expence upon such occasions, and as Humanity has suggested these means of supporting it - This difference

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Expence

Burmistha Highness's Remarks

when the arrears of the Cavalry
had been paid, and some Regiments
under Colonel Cosby joined, there
appears only to have been 200,
and, upon a requisition to the
Nabob that he would make an
addition of 2 Regiments, he complain
of a want of Funds, and 360 more
supplied by the Government to
mount them, so that if he should
be allowed Credit for them he must
first prove the number, and then
that their average value was 200
Pagodas each, which I believe is above
double the price now paid, but
more or less at the time alledged
when Horses were not near the
price they now bear, the Nabob
must first produce the Saddles and Bridles
for which he got from the
Company's Stores which used to
be delivered to them above advance
of 30 per Cent and received back with
that deduction or exchanged for
new ones. But I think this
will for Horses wholly inadmissible
upon the first principle that it
was incumbent on the Nabob
to contribute whatever he
possessed, in like manner as the
Company did, towards the pro-
secution of the War. the idea
reserving to himself the
right of charging hereafter for the

Expence

see of the Nabob 1st October 1780

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks upon Mr. Amos's to His Highness's Remarks

G

Expence of embodying & disciplining them is extravagant, and of the Company were to seek for Charges which they might make, and not what from a generous indulgence they do make, it is not possible to conjecture where the amount would end. The Interest of Money alone would compose a sum of some Millions of Pagodas, for, taking the average balance of the account, at the end of every year at 10 Lacks which I suppose may be the case and charging them with the usual Interest of 8 p Cent, that article for a period of 40 years will Amount to 32 Lacks

Then there is the Expence of recruiting the European Establishment and sending out reinforcements, the quota of the Expences of His Majesty's Troops with the Expence of sending them out also, of the Expences of His Majesty's Squadron, and a variety of others which a close inspection into the Accounts would point out. all these would form an aggregate of whose Magnitude would astonish, and suffer but little diminution, by what the most fertile imagination could oppose to it on the part of the Nabob He ought ever to consider as one of the most fortunate of

Circumstances

His Highness the Rabbs Remarks | Answer | Answers to the Highness's Remarks

as they guard against abuse in their own Expenditure, so they have always done in those which they make for them; In all common cases they admit of no charge that is not supported by Authentick Vouchers, and, in cases of Emergency, which cannot be provided against, the Expence must be first shewn, and then the amplest Authority which circumstances will admit, in proof of the Expenditure

G

The Item under this Sentence speaks for itself the Company thought proper to take the Cavalry belonging to His Highness into their Service, for which they therefore charges for 2/3 Horses with their Furniture, together with Accoutrements for the whole only. The very heavy Expence incurred in these Services, and discipining them for a Course of years, may be subject for consideration in another Plan —

G

The principle upon which this Article is claimed seems, that it was necessary for the Rabb to state all the aids which he had in any way contributed to the war and certainly had the quota of himself and the Company been determined by their respective proportions of Revenue, it would have been fair to have taken into the Account what each separately brought to the Common Stock whether in Money or any other Article — upon no other ground can it be allowed; for it was one of those resources which the Rabb possessed within himself and which

P.

His Highness the [redacted] Observations to His Highness's Remarks

G

he was obliged to bring forth an defence of his Country - He was not an auxiliary of the Company but the principal in the War, consequently called upon to defend his cause by every means in his power of which this was one, The Loss of horses for the Horse of his Cavalry is therefore to consider him as an article of Traffick adds to the Company then which nothing seems to be more incompatible with the Situation of the two parties, but of the Nabob in more especially, upon whose possessions the attack was directly made, and between whom & Hyder a personal Enmity subsisted, which invited it, He was therefore more immediately concerned in repelling it This must have been the Opinion of the Nabob at the time of delivering over of his Cavalry, for he did not think it necessary to give any return of the Number of Men or of Horses - But it is very doubtful that the number of the latter was so great as he states, for when Sir Hector Munro Marches from the Mount, he seems only to have been able to get 80 of the Nabobs Regiment, then broke for Mutiny, 56 for natives and 33 very bad ones for European Troops, by a Return of the Troops encamped at Marmalong on the 21st Sept. 1780,

Letter from Sir H. Munro 21 Sept. 1780

Do. Do.

Mbr.

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Answers thereto by the Right Hon'ble Remarks

F

if they could in such charges &c without any support, and to so immense an amount, may not have been encouraged to a practice of those Enormities, which the Nabob has laid at the door of the Company's Servants, and which his Highness, say that the same are not at least as chargeable with the Crime as the latter? or does he after Long experience, think that the same regularity and exactness can be preserved, in times of great confusion as in peace?

The most perfect and systematical Governments have only been taught that these are objects to be wished for rather than attained — as then, the prevention of Evil as public destruction, and not wholly to be effected in such Governments, have much more, impracticable in it, where no rule is known except the Arbitrary Will of the Prince — the unknown property of such a Government is imperfection, and its nature Corrupt — Embezzlement of the public money is therefore as natural crime, and the fraudulent practices among the natives of this country justify the opinion —

The

Nabob's Remarks Answer to His Highness's Remarks

F

The quotations which His Highness has made are too general to apply to any case and must have been so considered by Lord Macartney. For where no particular grievance was complained of, more could be inferred, and indeed it would seem, from the words of His Highness's Manifesto, that it was one of those wounds which were given by the temper of the times, for he observed that he had repeatedly represented this to His Highness, but no orders had been received from him on the Subject.

Letter from the Nabob 12th April 1783

It is a matter of wonder that the debentures of which there was no proof could not be allowed, but supposing that the Debentures were delivered, they were for his own benefit, and therefore could not be stated as a Credit to him unless upon the principle of a regular adjustment of each party's proportion of the Net Expences to be determined by the Extent of their respective Revenues.

Such ignorance of the Nabob's Affairs when he says that "the Company make charges "on them which they are obliged to "receive from the Nabob on

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks Observations Remarks to His Highness Remarks

1st

The Items under this Reference allowed by the Managers and Rellicans of His Highness to the Servants of the Company, who, some Items gave Receipts, some have refused them Receipts appear for the sum of 78698 Rupees 135 but for the sum of 107295 Rupees 18 25 there are only the Accounts of His Highness Rellicans and Managers. His Highness has frequently complained to Government of the Conduct of the Company's Servants in refusing to grant Receipts for Cash, and which they received from the People. In a Letter addressed to Lord Macartney dated 7th March 1782 His Highness says I have Receipts for some part of the Cuddy which your Lordships People received could not be obtained and in another Letter under date 5th April 1782 his Highness makes use of the same passage in the Letter received from his Vakeel at the Presidency under the Monopoly in the following words. The Rupees are taken at Gold Markets

produced the Vouchers which he says are on his Persons for the sum of Pagodas 78698 135 He might have been better able to answer his Remark upon this Item, and have found out whether any part was unjustly withheld from his Credit. But without a guide either to date, name, or place, only general Argument can be applied. It may be asked, what kind of Stores were delivered and where it is possible, he should have had such an Account as to contain a remembrance to the Amount of Pagodas 135993 19 60, or what public Service could require such a supply as not to be furnished by the Company themselves. It is well known that before the Nabobs alliance with the Company he had none, and what he has been since supplied with, was from their Stores, of a nature which must have

His Highness's Account Current with the Honble Company

F

Nisbet Steel Esqr now Head Money. they thank pro- per, but will give no Receipt but Naturally enough expostulations and circum- stances of a similar nature, the grievances complained of remain unredressed, and the Servants of the Company continue to take Rice and Grain, as usual, without giving any Receipts, and yet, when His Highness delivered in his Accounts of the Sums that had actually been made by His people to the Servants of the Company, objections were offered to every articles for which His Highness could not produce a Voucher, the Company make charges without Vouchers, and his Highness is obliged to receive them, he therefore hopes that the Accounts of His Managers, under the particular circumstances of the case, may be received as authenticated, and therefore as the Sums under this reference were delivered for the public Service during the War, and as the same has not been carried to Account, he now takes Credit for the Amount.

have supplied by rote, and in quantity by no means admitting of such an Hoard, that Supplies of small Articles, now & then issued by his people & cannot be denied, and, by looking into the Superintendants Disbursements, there will be found considerable Credits to him, on this Account, as well as for Sundries. His Highness does an injustice to himself in not producing Vouchers, which, if authentic, could not be rejected, but agreeable to the Company and to their Servants by insinuating, even this proof, that they have observed a conduct so arbitrary and unjust, with regard to the Sum of Rs. 107295. 18. 25 for which there are only the Accounts of his Highness's Sillidars. His Hardly deserving of a reply, was it not to shew the total want of authority upon which this and other Sums are claimed as Credits, he observes that he has drawn Money in the names of his Sillidars and Managers &c

f

His Highness the Nabob Remarks

only in the Company's Books from whence the Error has arisen, no Notice seems to have been taken of the Item described in this Item for a considerable time, and the first mention made of it, at least the first that has come to the knowledge of His Highness, is on His Highness's Hasbeundy account where it is carried to her Credit, and had it ended there, all would have been well both in the seperate Account, there appears the following Article 30th April 1791 Dr His Highness the Nabob to the Assignees Revenue for the Amount of their Receipts of Mr Swinton dated in 1782 after the Surrender of the assignment, which, by order of the Governor in Council Dated 6th September 1791, is now Transferred to the Nabobs Credit in her Hasbeundy Account and to the debit of her seperate Account 1070.25.70 therefore, at the same time that the Company gave her Highness Credit in one account they debited them in another, so that in fact she has not had any Credit for that Amount, and, as His Highness fully entitled thereto, he is to have it now.

Appendix D

Answers to His Highness Remarks

debit to the former, correspondent with the Credit which there there, whereby the two sides of that Account were equalized, but the Credit of the other Account received, what was so taken away, or in other words the Nabob was, three credited, and one debited, consequently he remains one credited. —

His H. [redacted] Answer to His Highness's [illegible]

What seems to have given occasion to this separate Debit to the Nabob, is, that Ramsid having been put under the separate Management of Mr. Sulivan, independant of the Committee of assigned Revenue, that Gentleman, instead of transmitting his Accounts of Disbursements to the Superintendant thereof to the Governor and Council direct - If then the payment of this part of the Nabob's Troops, was not of a nature distinct from all others, and which I do not find it was, it might of course be taken out of his account and Carried against the assigned Revenue. —

forwards as of one Kist had Sanctioned the Transaction set forth, and was perfectly well acquainted with the circumstances; but the fact is that his Highness never authorized Mr. Sulivan or Mr. Keppel to make any such payment, and he is ignorant to this hour whether such payment were really made or not; His Highness has never been furnished with the Receipts of the people said to have been paid, but, admitting the circumstance to be as stated, it must have taken place subsequent to the year, and, of course, for the reasons stated in the reference, ought to have been carried to Account under that Head, such as it has been improperly carried to his Highness's Credit to the Separate Account, he has taken credit for it as an overcharge —

His

His Highness the Rabbs Remarks Robinis Answer to His Highness's Remarks

[illegible] Service and conducted [illegible]
to [illegible] the General defence, and,
[illegible] they not been in Existence the
Company would have raised them,*
& they never would have been able
to keep up the Collection from which
they had in the Field, and, in the
time of war, it is difficult to raise
recruits, and those that can be
obtained, are the worst part of the
Inhabitants, and, in the nature
of things, not to be relied on, and
therefore, of moral conviction that
had not the Rabbs kept up the
troops he did, the Company must
have encreased their Military
Establishment in the time of peace,
but, as Matters were, there was no
necessity for that encrease as the
troops of his Highness were men
of the best caste, disciplined by
European Officers, many of them
belonging to the Company, and
paid by Government to his
Highness and, independent of their
endeavours, Government
employed them, and therefore their
services must have been essential,
and necessary, had they been useless
they would unquestionably have
been disbanded & the conclusions
from

His Highness's Remarks

from this journal are, that His Highness maintained a body of Troops of his own during the time of peace, greatly to the Company, by rendering it unnecessary for them to encrease their Military Establishments, and so to incur an additional & very heavy Expence during the time of peace, that, when the time for war, all the Expences were to be borne on a certain and fixed proportion, that therefore no charge of any description, created on Account of the War, should be carried to His seperate accounts, and that the charge to be brought against His Highness was for that certain and fixed proportion, and no more —)

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

In answer to this Item His Highness was allowed credit for the Sums, as they are stated them, but being carried to the wrong Accounts Viz.t to his General, instead of his Restituendo account Current, they were ordered to be transferred which, by the principle of Bookkeeping, was only to be done, by carrying

D

The Item under this Reference, scarcely requires any explanation. Mr Brown was appointed Collector of the assigned Revenues to the South-ern Countries, and continued, some time after the surrender of the assignments to His Highness, made those Collections, for which he gave his receipt, as set forth in the Item referred to perhaps it may be necessary to observe the irregularity of the

on my

His Highness the Rabobs Remarks

C

as matter more particularly set forth under the preceding reference, and the Government his Answer dated the 28th of the same month, after speaking an approbation of a Reduction proposed by his Highness, in the Military establishment of nine thousand men, provided he had the means of payeng off their Arrears, laments it is not in the power of Government to supply his Highness with the Company's treasury with the sum required, but that, to shew their wishes to serve him as far as circumstances do allow, they desire his Highness from his Embarrassments, & refer him to the following letter

"The Rabob having "informed us that you are willing to pay off the arrears due to his troops, amounting, to our understanding, to four lacks of Pagodas provided we will give you our publick sanction and security, and being desirous

Answers to His Highness's Remar

impropriety in taking any Sum whatever as a temporary aid, and there is still less objection against that now brought forward by the Rabob, for the charges of the War have been estimated at R. 1,50,00,000, of which the Rabobs proportion may be supposed to be 70,00,000. at the least. Consequently there was not a shadow of complaint off by his being debited for so small a Sum as Pagodas 7,06,357 — 6.

If he means to object to the Extra Charges of the Superintendants Disbursements they must of course have been encreased, not by the Expences of the War, from which they were, as much as possible, kept free, but by the Circumstances already mentioned as consequent to the assignment

— I pass over the uncandid observations that an unfair "advantage had been taken "of a generous act "because I think it is sufficiently

manifest

To the Publick Records

Nabobs Answers to His Highness's Remarks

C

"dience to afford the Nabob every
"assistance in the present Exi-
"gency of his affairs, we gave you
"this positive Sanction and Security
on the part of the Honble East
India Company for the pay-
"ment of the above sum, in such
"other sum as you shall advance,
"not exceeding four Lacks of Pagodas
"agreeable to the Engagements you
"may enter into with the Nabob
"for the same, now due to his
"Cavalry / Signed Geo. Stratton &
"Council" and, having thus given a
sanction to a loan to enable His
Highness to make the reduction
proposed, and which was made
accordingly, the approbation of
Government to the keeping up
the Establishment when so reduced
as too strongly implied to require
any further elucidation, and, in
taking up the Subject in another
point of view, and the fact speaks
for itself, from the Commencement
of Hostilities His Highness's Troops
were employ'd by the Company
and whether in Garrison or in
the field, or in Escorting provisions
and Stores they were employed in
the

Manifest that none had
been taken, the other parts
of His Highness's Remarks
upon this Item seems to
me to be so inapplicable
to it, that I imagine they
are Misplaced and appertain
to some of the other Articles

His Highness's Remarks

have expenced, for the matter had never yet been settled, and as any Separate Charge, whether he is to bear any proportion of the Expences of the war or not, must, in the interim, be an additional Charge, it ought to have been carried to His Highness's Credit, but, as this has not been done, His Highness now takes Credit for the sum of £6,357,160. It has been signified and declared to His Highness that although his contribution to the war by Sea and Land is much greater than that which is required of them towards the peace Establishment and that such contribution is calculated upon their obtaining a proportion of the general Revenue, yet that His Highness is, notwithstanding, to be charged exclusively with the Expences of the Troops both in Garrison and in the field, which have been kept up by them during the time of peace, and all other incidental Expences which His Highness can in no wise consider as a contradiction, in terms, to a former advantage taken of a generous act, and, upon the

C

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

Establishment is only the Extra Charge in the Subsidiary Books, arising from the Disbursements for the additional Garrisons, which, by the assignments, fell to the care of the Company, comprehending, perhaps, very little more than the Nabobs usual Disbursements on the same Accounts, and for the Military Bodies which, in some parts of the Country, were kept up for the Security and Collection of the Revenues. It has never been practicable to distinguish wholly the War Expences, and is impossible with the public Offices under Government, much more so to the Nabob, who, therefore, has added an Arbitrary Rule in deciding upon them, but he has carefully precluded all Knowledge of the mode he may have pursued, by an enigmatical comparison which cannot be understood — He says he began by taking the disbursements of a certain number of years of peace what disbursements, or what number of years, he has concealed. If he means his own disbursements, or those

His Highness's Remarks

C.

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

...on principle unjust, and oppressive in the Extreme, during the time of peace His Highness keeps a Military Establishment which was paid by himself and had no connection with his Contribution towards the Expence of the Military Establishment kept up by the Company; and that such seperate establishment was absolutely necessary, in aid to the support of y^e tranquility, and to interest of the Carnatic, and consequently the general benefit and advantage of the Company and His Highness, is apparent from the various Sanctions it has received from Government. In april 1777 His Highness addressed the Governor in the Subject of the discontent of his Troops, and requesting a Loan of four Lacks of Pagodas to enable him to pay off the arrears due to them, shewing at the same time, that his distress and inability had arisen entirely from the Conduct of the Company, in disappointing him of Tanjore, and in the breach of the promises of Lord Pigot to pay the Arrears of his Troops out of the Revenues of the Tanjore Country.

...thers of the Company for him, the difference must have been far greater than he states, both of all the Military Disbursements for himself and the Company; it is impossible he could be acquainted with them - and as to the "gross charge of Disbursements during the War" he declares he never received any account of them - that his applications were unsuccessful and he manner desired they might be settled in England, Consequently of two given Quantities which were necessary to find out the third, he had not one, and ended his solution of the Question sufficiently even as it for it would be absurd to suppose that a four Years war incurred an Extra Charge of only Pº 706351.60.

The Account between His Highness and the Company had been on a State of suspence ever since the War of 1780 from the impossibility of separating the Expences of ... curred from the ordinary Disbursements in time of peace, but this is not to be urged as an argument against his being charged with any part of them, even had that been the Case, there could have been no ... impropriety

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks	Reference	Answers to His Highness's Remarks
	A to B	and the Nabob. But if, even, it should be determined that he ought to have Credit for them, he has considerably overrated their pay - For the charges of a Battalion of Sepoys was estimated in those days at Pags. 30,000 P Annum which make the pay of 3 Battalions for 4 Years Pags 3,60,000 and for 2 Months 15000 altogether 3,75,000, in lead of Pags 4,22,270. 25. 48, and the same for the following 4 Years and 2 Months; so that if from this two sums Pags From 1st March 1776 Pagodas to 1st May 1780 } 4,22,270. 25 48 and from 1st May 1780 to 30th June 1785 } 4,93,979. 8. 34 9182493562 be taken the expence of the 3000 Sepoys, according to Hussun Ostemate of 1st for the same time, viz for 8 years 2 Months, at 30,000 Pags P Annum 730,000 Let will taken account Credit, in this Article, of Pags } 1,68,249 34 2

C The

Hs Highness the Nabob's Remarks Observations to His Highness's Remarks

C

How strange under this circumstance is the Comparative Statement between the peace and War Establishment and for that reason the Article of Disbursements for a certain number of years now taken during peace, and opposed to the Gross Charge of disbursements during the war, the Separations for which commenced about the Months of May 1780. on deducting the one from the other, shews that the war had increased the expence of the disbursements to the sum of ₹ 6357.60. which is irregularly carried to the Separate Account of His Highness by an agreement of views who & company and His Highness a certain proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic were to be appropriated to the War Expence; and, in order to enable Government to do so fully, an Assignment was made of the Revenues by his Highness who was to bear his proportion, calculated on the Gross Amount, if it should appear that he had encumbered on his Highness to discharge those

C

I shall not waste much time upon this Article, for it is only necessary to shew that the Nabob builds upon false grounds, and the whole Superstructure falls, the sum of his Remarks is, that an agreement having taken place between the Company and himself, whereby the Revenues of his Assigned Countries were to go towards the Charges of the War, and the latter never having been ascertained he is prematurely debited for Pagodas 706,35 ½ 60

The former part of this position is true, that the Revenues of his Countries were to go towards the Charges of the War, and the latter part is true, and partly false for true that the Charges of the War have never been ascertained, but not so that he is prematurely charged with them For what he calls the Difference between the peace & War

Establishment

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | References | Answers to His Highnesses Remarks

A·B

necessity of encreasing the Military force of the Country. The charge is therefore not only justifiable upon these grounds, but is peculiarly moderate, for of the expence of defending the Country was to be divided between the Company and the Nabob, according to their respective proportions of Revenue in the Carnatic, a much larger share of the Sepoy Establishment would fall to the Nabob, the amount of whose Revenues Compared with the Companys, was as 10 to 1. taking the former at 30 Lacks and the latter at 3 Lacks. He may observe that he had besides an army of his own to maintain. The Company, that they had their European Establishment — the real utility of each cannot be brought into Competition; for the Nabob could not, upon any occasion of Service, employ his own Troops, while the whole Military Strength of the Carnatic might be said to consist in the Europeans; Yet he pressed

1 m

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | References Answers to his Highness's Remarks

A·B

in keeping upa large rabble in his own pay, contrary to the Convention of 1765 & reference

If it should have been manifested that the quota of 10 Battalions of sepoys was not an oppressive load upon the Country or a superfluous force, to be kept up for its defence, the payment of them was a matter of right vested by the Nabob in the Company, to whom he promised repayment of their disbursements out of his Revenues, and, by a Solemn Deed, executed with free will and Consent, and attested by the Canongoe, bound the Country to be answerable for all the debt that might be incurred by assisting him to take care of it

The foregoing Remarks apply only to the first Article in the Nabobs accounts Viz. to that of the Sepoys from the 1st March 1776 to the time of his assuming over his Countries, from whence a different principle is to obtain between the Company

His Highness the
Gov's Remarks

References Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A.B "of account which he agreed to
"pay on the score of the 3 Super-
"-numerary Battalions" And, in
another of the 30th of the same
Month, He gives a short recapi-
-tulation of the Circumstances
attending them in the following
Words "The Current Charges of the
"Seven Original Battalions . . .
"belonging to my Service, kept up
"by the Company, and of the three
"additional Battalions, I agreed
"to take into my pay at that
"time of the Tanjore expedition,
"-together with Extra Expences"
Then, reciting the payments
on these accounts in the course
of the year, he states a Sum of
Pagodas 30,000, "on account of
"the before mentioned three
"Battalions of Sepoys, one of
"which is gone to Bombay"
No opportunity could have
been more reasonable for
Contesting the propriety of
Charging

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks	References	Answers to His Highness's Remarks
	A·B	Charging them to him than while he exclaimed against being deprived of the possession of Tanjore: but the most distant implication is not given here, or at any time afterwards of them depending upon the retention of that possession nor can it be allowed that a matter so consonant with reason as his being charged with a moderate expence for a Military force should depend upon a condition which would have been an outrage against all human laws and privileges From what has now been said I think it will appear that the Nabob cannot, upon any ground whatever, assert a just Claim to the reimbursement of the pay of the three Battalions I have shewn that 10 Battalions were allotted for the defence of the Carnatic not by the arbitrary dictates of power and authority, but from principles of prudence and reason, and as the danger to be apprehended, either from internal or foreign Enemies, naught the

Hs Highness the Nabob's Remarks Reference Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A·B

Nabob, enables me to say that the pay of the three Battalions have not in any shape been the Subject of the least contention since the year 1773; and, as to their pay depending entirely upon the possession of Sanpore, as well may it be admitted that all the Empire of Hindostan was necessary as that an additional annual Revenue of Pagodas 150,000 should be to defray a charge of Pagodas 95000 which are nearly the Amount of the pay of 3 Battalions of Sepoys upon the footing of the time alluded to

The Nabob anticipates the natural question "Why did he not make any objection to the payment of the 3 Battalions for a Number of years, but provides for them in Common with the others" he had every opportunity of doing it. The charge was not of a Nature which required a particular

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | References Answers to His Highness Remarks

A B

particular Statement of every
Item which Composed the
Account in order to be discovered -
But his Accounts Continued to be
sent him in the same form they
had always been until 30th April
1779, and he always acknowledged
the Balance at the end of each
year, for the discharge of which,
together with the growing Cur-
-rent Expences, his arrangements
were made: Besides, he particularly
alludes to them in Several letters
which he wrote to Lord Pigot,
at a time when the mortifica-
-tion which he Complained
of by the restoration of Tanjore
but a few Weeks before, was so
Constantly present to his mind
as would have suggested his
objection to them Could any
reasonable one have been
offered: In a letter of the 26th
April 1776 he speaks of a Sum
of Ninety Thousand Pagodas as

recom-

98

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Reference Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A.]

Arm of this being put
[redacted] of Tanjore, and upon
[redacted] condition whatever, stating
that his Ability to make such pay
ment depended entirely on such
possession, It is a matter of Course
that, when the Company thought
proper to dispossess him, his
Engagements Ceased, rendered Null
and void by their own act and
his Highness has accordingly Carried
the Charges made against him
for the three additional Battalions
to his Credit. It cannot escape
observation that the Nabob here
rests his right upon that very
Concurrence which establishes the
Company's whether it relates to a
period antecedent or subsequent
to 1773: I will not suppose that he
now means to deny his ever hav
-ing Consented to pay for 10 Batta
-lions or 11,000 Sepoys for he parti
-cularly desired that they might
be kept up for himself, Long
after

99

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks ~~thereon~~ Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A.

No 76 Letter from the Nabob 31st May 1773

after ~~the~~ three became a subject of dispute, he admitted that one thing appearing to testify his having agreed to them, was, his having desired a reduction in the original Memorandum answer, was told that further conviction, and indeed undoubted proof was deduced from his having ~~had~~ them during a course of years. It will not be necessary to repeat the arguments which have been used shewing upon what grounds he again agreed to ten Battalions, after the payment of the three had been suspended, nor to shew that the Company did not by accepting of their pay as a present, nor could they be supposed tacitly & avowedly to relinquish a right which was, in every possible shape, established on them. Careful perusal of every part of the records, and particularly the letters from and to the

Nabob

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

References Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A-B

Spirited and interested Decision
the Company" whose partiality a
Interest I have reason to say has
in a most uncommon degree,
been uniformly shewn towards
here in a long Course of Connecti
and through many trials of
Misfortunes and Distress Not
merely to the Exclusion of every
personal benefit, but as produce
various consequences to themselv
which they still labour, with
difficulty to Combat. Upon what
principle of equity Can it be
determined that the Company
ought to refund the pay of th
three Battalions? Would the
Nabob Wipe away the Generosity
an act which he is said he
was led into by Friendship?
Would he wish to bury in
oblivion the aid which these
Battalions Contributed towards
the accomplishment of his wishes
and the attainment of that object
which the offer of a crore of

Rupees

77

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Kellsall's Answer to His Highness's Remarks

"Hopes would not divert him
"from it" and would he be desirous
of monopolizing all subsequent
advantage, and leave the load
of Expence attendant on Victo-
-ry ~~over~~ over his safety, to others?
In either of these three Cases his
own observation would be very
applicable, that the Company
must sit down satisfied with
having borne the expence of a
Measure from whence he
gathered the Harvest.

The Nabob then says-
"But, at all events, as every Idea
of a Concurrence on the part
of his Highness to pay the three
additional Battalions was
Compleatly and avowedly done
away by Government in July
1773, in their agreeing to receive
the charges which had occurred
on that account up to that
Date, as a present, and his Highness
Consented to pay the 3 additional
Battalions in future upon the

Express

His Highness the
Nabob's Remarks

References Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A.B

which he had relinquished on
the Committee, and he had given
a reason widely different for
not having before allowed the
three in dispute to be charged
to his account upon being
assured that he would not be
required to maintain more
than 10; he acquiesced in the pro-
complement, both for the time
past and forever after, without
ing allusion whatever to the
Disposal of Tanjore, for if
there had been any it would
have been expressed. It is true it
mentioned, it in a preceeding
letter, but that was before he
knew any thing regarding the
intention of Government to
assist him; as soon as he was
assured of this he proposed a
mode "out of his friendship
for the Company" which he
hoped would be agreeable to
them, Viz. to pay the 3 Battalions

95

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks — References — Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

A B

to a certain period as a present, and, from that time, to Consent to their being a regular charge: They therefore became totally distinct from, and unconnected with, the Fort and Country of Tanjore. But admitting, for a Moment, that the agreement was as the Nabob afterwards stated it — How does it stand? "in the hope of the Fort and Country being taken" The Fort and Country were taken — After the last alteration made by the Nabob Vizt. upon the "speculick Condition of being, in the possession of Tanjore" He was not only put in possession, but kept it for near 3 years, during which, reckoning only the Revenue of the Country, he collected more than would pay the 3 Battalions for 10 years. It will not be difficult for equity and Justice, upon these grounds, to decide, setting aside the partial

Hes Highness the Nabob's Remarks Hopkinson Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

A B

were only a fund to answer the
necessary Expences in defending the
Tanjore Country, the proposition not
being admitted the inferences
which he draws from it cannot
Therefore, whatever satisfaction
the Nabob might feel it could
not be that of having been
instrumental in effecting or of
having borne the expence of a
measure which gave gratifica
tion to the party conferring, as
well as to that which receives
the benefit of it. The payment
of the three Battalions was
required as a Matter of right,
and although solicitation was
used, it was to gain his free
acknowledgement of it, and to
put an end to the animosities
which they had occasioned: the
request was unclogged with any
Condition, and, in like manner
granted, although the Nabob, long
after, when he formally announced
his Consent, chose to back to it on
the

No 81 Letter from the Nabob 25th October 1773

93

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks — Rittmans Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A B

* the hope of the Fort and Country
* of that name/ Tanjore/ being taken
* and both those/ the 3 Battalions/
* and the former Battalions being
* known by his name He acknow-
* ledged that he was induced to
* give his Consent in the Committee,
* as he found Government most
* steadily fixed in the affording
* him assistance for the reduction
* of the Fort and Country of —
* Tanjore, and he thanked the
* almighty that, thro' the assistance
* and kindness of the Representa-
* tives of his best friends, the
* Company, the Fort of Tanjore
* had been taken, and some —
* Districts of the Country belonging
* thereto, which the Dutch, through
* injustice, had possessed themselves
* of, would also through their/
* (Governments) favor be recovered,
* and the tranquillity of the Country
* be obtained* The nomination
of the Battalions was a point

which

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks	References	Answers to His Highness's Remarks
	A.B	Cession of the District of Nagore was a laudable tribute of Gratitude and acknowledgement of the Services which he had derived from the Company. The Conclusion which the Nabob draws from these transactions is as erroneous as the insinuations which he throws out are unjust. Viz.t so that the Company obtained for themselves an Increase of Revenue amounting to the Sum of Pagodas 36,000 p.r Annum, and His Highness is to set down satisfied with having borne the expence of the measure by which it was effected, and be charged with the Expence of three Battalions of Sepoys which he agreed to keep up upon the specific Condition of being in the Possession of Nagore, which Condition was exceeded to by Government, as demonstrated by the Steps taken in Consequence, and by their accepting

A B

accepting as a present the Amount of the pay of those Battalions from the year 1770 up to the period at which the proposition was made to His Highness; but, as decision in the present instance is to be guided by equity and justice, and not by the partial and interested dictum of the Company, it must appear, from the several statements set forth by His Highness, most agreable to equity and Justice that, instead of carrying on the Subject of making a charge for the 3 additional Battalions, to the Month of June 1785, the Company should have refunded to His Highness the Sum that had been paid up to the Month of march 1776

I have shewn that, although the Pagodas 36000 were an increase to the Company's Revenue, yet the 6 Lacks

were

88

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | References Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A·B

Nabob his long entimacy with the System of the Companys Govern-ment and with the principles which Constituted it must also have taught him that no act of their Representatives in this Country was binding, unless ra-tified by their sanction. This, together with what has already been said, serves only further to prove that the Nabob could, has sustained no injury, Consequently there was none to be repaired. But in order to obviate any ideal one by a diminution of his authority, after having been told that the Company's orders were positive, and could not be disobey-ed, he had every opportunity of obviating any Indignity to himself he was solicited to make the act of restoration his own; and, in order that he might ascribe to himself all the merits of it and reap all the satisfac-tion with which a generous

mind

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Resumes Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A B

mind is fixed upon making atonement for injury, Some months elapsed in pursuasion, and in endeavouring to overcome the resolution which he had declared never to give his Consent to the Measure When every effort proved fruitless a longer suspension of the Company's orders would have been Criminal, and Contradictory to the humane doctrine which they professed. The Sum of 45 Lacks of Pagodas, which the Nabob has Mis stated as an increase of Revenue to the Company, and which he asserts was then "present" for the restoration of the Rajah was Voluntarily offered by the Rajah to defray the expence of Garrisoning his Forts and protecting his Country with their Troops, and which, so far from being constant, he assured Lord Pigot was considerably less than these objects used to cost himself. The

No 88
Letter from the Rajah to Consultn 15th July 1776

Upon

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | References | Answers to his Highness's Remarks

A B

loaded the Country with all his Military Establishment, with all the Debts which he owed to the Company and with all his private engage-ments, the Revenues of his own Possessions must have been proportionally relieved, in which Case whatever — failure there might have been on the former, he had an — opportunity of laying up — from the latter a Fund which should amply have answered all his necessities, and conferred on him a state of freedom which, whether from impru-dence or Misfortune, he had never yet enjoyed.

To proceed to the next observation made by the Nabob. From the Justice and Policy — which required the Rajah's resto-ration, he argues a disregard of the injuries sustained by him-self, and that these Motives were

only

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Sepoy Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A B

only a pretext used by the Company for their own advantage; as for that act they stipulated for an exorbitant annual payment of 4 Lacks of Pagodas, and obtained the Cession of the District of Nagore, which Yielded Pagodas 36000 more, making, together, an Increase to their Revenues of Pagodas 436000 per annum. I have remarked that Conquest does not destroy right. Without their enquiring into the ground of the Rajah's dispossession, after the Nabob had obtained satisfaction for his just demand, the Country, by every knowledge inherent in man, and by every honorable principle which actuates Nations, in due Course, fell to its lawful proprietor: at any rate, before he could be wholly divested of it, the assent of those by whose Arms and Alliance it was subdued, was to be obtained. There are arguments which must have occured to the

Nabob

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | References | Answers to His Highness's Remark

4 B

Alarms on account of those arrears the Mutinous disposition of the Troops in general, and reminded him of a positive agreement that there should be no impediment to the payment, of the orders which had been given on the Country for the pay; His Lordship admitted that there was reason to be alarmed at the great arrears due to the Troops, but that it might perhaps be made to appear that the Collections from the Tanjore Country, since His Highness's acquaintance with the Company's orders, were fully equal to their discharge, and denying even having made a promise to the effect mentioned by the Nabob

N° 87 Letters to the Nabob 16th April 1776

All the other grievances expressed in this quotation, and in another from a Letter of the 19th April 1777, may be reduced to this; that, notwithstanding the Treasure which he Collected and three years

possession

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks ~~Answers to his Highness's Remarks~~

4 B

possessions of the Country, he was unable to perform any of his engagements to the Company or to his private Creditors, and that, in order to this, he was under a necessity of involving himself deeper in debt, and of Mortgaging his family Jewells. Where then may be asked, was the advantage which accrued from the acquisition? What benefit was derived from the vast Sums of Money which, in the first instance, came into the Nabobs Treasury, and from a Nett Increase of Revenue of at least 40 Lacks of Pagodas during the time he held the Country? Did all this bring no relief to the Nabobs Embarassments, but, on the Contrary, make them more burthensome? If so the restoration of the Country to the Nabob was an act of benevolence to the Nabob, But if, as would seem to be the Case, the Nabob designedly

A°88 Consultn 15th April 1776

loaded.

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His Highness the
Nabob's Remarks

A·B

The Nabob moved an adequate
compensation for the Money he refused
to the Dutch, for reclaiming the
Mortgage to them, on the Revenues
of those Countries which he recovered
from whence else could he expect
to be remburded?

He expresses the embarrassments which he experienced by a
quotation from a Letter of the 7th
Sept. 1781. He justly says, expresses
for shows not in any shape demonstrate them. The charges of the
Mysore War were by his own
voluntary and specific agreement
wholly demandable from him. They
amounted to Pagodas 1,630,000, but in
consideration of the ill success which
attended that War, the Company indul-
gently compromised with him for 10
Lacks, and could not until after
long discussion gain his consummate
to term the sum under any other
denomination than a present. The
Nabob disallowing the claim upon him
for them, on a pretence that the
total Conquest of Mysore was —

Nabob's Letter of 1,35
Chief & Co.
Madras 18th Feby 1772
to from do
18th Feby 1772
do from do
18 March 1772

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the Condition upon which he engaged to bear them; A Condition which the most Common understanding must have rejected, and which was not in any shape agreed to by Government, as may be seen by the Agreement of the 11th. April 1760 This therefore was not an embarassment which the Restoration of Tanjore occasioned — The idea of a respectable body of Cavalry for the safety of the Carnatic did not originate with the Conquest of Tanjore, but had been entertained many years before, as the letters already referred to will shew — the raising it may possibly have been suggested by that Conquest and the ability of maintaineing it was undoubtedly thereby given, whatever its Expence may have amounted to. It no where appears that Lord Pigot promised the Arrears due to it from the Tanjore Revenues: on

N°86 Letter to His Nabob 10th April 1770

the Contrary, when the Nabob represented to his Lordship his

Ha ms

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His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answer to the

A B

Tanjore were by the Nabob expressly
drawn off exclusively to him all the
absentees were his consequently as
the Balance should be and it
generally follows that an Estimation
of Country requires an additional
force to defend it. If the tendency of
the Nabobs observation is to assume
intended to disprove any assertion
that may have been made that
the Confederation against Tanjore
occasioned an augmentation in the
Company's Military Establishment,
it is unuseful for the augmentation
took place 3 Years antecedent to
that event, nor yet was any sub-
sequent increase made, for the
Nabob would not suffer any of
their Troops to be stationed in
the Country.

The crime which is charged
against the Rajah, for purchasing
Military Stores and borrowing
Money, may naturally be sup-
posed true; for self preservation
would dictate the taking measures to
avert

~~the Highness the Nabob's Answer to his Highness's Remarks~~

A P

against the destruction which threatened him - The Mortgage of a part of his country might likewise be an Expedient to which necessity obliged him to recur in order to promote the success of these measures - his right entirely to alienate them, and notwithstanding with the obedience he owed to his Liege Lord who was the Emperor of Delhi so long as it did not take away the power of paying the Peishcush demandable by his Sunnud and his Conduct in this respect perfectly justifiable by the example of the Nabob himself, who alienated to the Company many tracts of his Country, but particularly Permamallee, after it had been refused by the Soubah from whence a powerful argument may be drawn in support of the right he also relinquished the Tributes of the town of Madura due to the Emperor and Mortgaged even a part of the Country of Tanjore Notwithstanding he condemned the Rajah for doing it - -

the

78

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Answers to Mr. [redacted]

A B

and to make it's force more equal to that of the surrounding country powers whose Cavalry had given them a superiority in all Wars — This matter had been frequently represented by the Nabob and was too incontestible to be denied by any one —

With respect to the injury complained of by the Nabob of not being allowed to retain possession of Tanjore after it's having been given to him, and that the humiliation was his and not that of his Vassal - Conquest does not give right longer than power can maintain it, unless ratified by subsequent treaty - It does not comprehend annihilation of right in others, but requires only retribution for our own wrongs, and it's magnanimity is shown in restoring that which it has struggled to obtain - The humiliation of the Rajah was effected by his being overcome. The Nabob

said

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His Highness the Nabob Ameer

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

Art

could demand no more than what
his Summud established as a right
Viz. the arrears of tribute and
reimbursement of the Expences
which he had incurred in Com-
pelling the payment of it. when
he transgressed these bounds he
ceased to act as the delegate of
the Court of Delhi, and assum-
ed an authority which his powers
did not grant for it must be
remembered that the Rajah held
his Country by a tenure equal
the Nabobs, and was no otherwise
his Vassal than as the representative
of that Power to which he owed
obedience —

"The Nabob says that
"during the time he retained the
possession of Tanjore he was at the
sole Expence of the Force that was
Judged necessary for its defence,
that the Company did not increase
their Military Establishment by
raising a Single Soldier" — All
contract over the Fort and Country

Says

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His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Reasons assigned by His Highness

A B

as Governor in whom they could confide to restore the Rajah to all his rights and knowledges.

The Nabob then proceeds to state that he thought himself secure in possession, and made his arrangements accordingly, and therefore, in depriving him of that possession, he was forced into the greatest distress, and difficulties indeed the charges of the Expedition, the donations he made, the Expences incurred, nearly ruined him, and from amongst other Extra Expences, was the increase of his Cavalry, a measure earnestly advised by General Smith from 2 to 7 Regiments. The Nabob was too well acquainted with the Constitution of the Company not to know that the possession of Tanjore could not be secured to him without their sanction, and that all acts of Government were subject to their decision. He had also been discouraged in his schemes of Conquest from

first

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks — Observations to His Highness's Remarks

...ever education, and particularly ... recommended to cultivate a good understanding with the Rajah of Tanjore — upon what grounds then could he entertain any hopes of retaining — his possessions? The conviction of this ... reason must have forbidden, but, supposing that there was room for a doubt, his arrangements could not have been calculated for permanency, consequently not ruinous; and as to the expences incurred, they made but a trifle in comparison with the treasures which he collected from the Rajah and from the country — The donation to the army was promised that the plunder of Tore might fall to him amounting, by the Rajah's accounts, to Pagodas 15,00,000. Whatever increase General Smith might have recommended in his Cavalry, to the 2 Regiments in the service at the time of the Expedition, could not be for a conquest already made, but was for the general protection of the Carnatic

and

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Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Supreme

Answers to Hes Hig.

A·E

and Honorable integrity towards him, and that they showed the most anxious solicitude for his prosperity, he was apprehensive that by — assuming of one charge they would continue to load him with others to an extent which he could not bear—

The objections he now offers against being charged with more than 7 Battalions are supported by various reasons, all arising out of the restoration of Tanjore to the Rajah He begins by saying that the conquest of Tanjore was sanctioned by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and tacitly approved of the " Company The Nabob surely cannot seriously mean to make these " assertions For it is not at all likely that our gracious Sovereign would ratify an act which the whole English Nation held in utter — aversion, and, so far from the Company tacitly approving, they loudly exclaimed against the imposition of

Nizr Nizabut's Reply to Mr Pigot's

Let, and took the earliest opportunity
of wiping away the stain which
was thus given to their Honor. To
what them can be possibly allude
when he knows that these high
[illegible] instituted the measure?
not the Gracious and condescending
address of his Majesty's not to the
Letter written to him by the Compa-
ny nor to the Instructions of the
Court of Directors to the Governo.
and Council. These Latter parties
having
[illegible], most comprehensively, the
whole transaction, and every par.
of the Connection, and good faith
which they were bound to keep up
with the Rajah. The obedience
which they had engaged to compel
towards the Nabob as representative
to the King of Delhi, and the
possession which they had guarant.
the Rajah of this Country. They
finally testified their entire disap
probation of the Motives and measure
which had been adopted by
wresting every part of the arrangem.
which

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks — Reply — Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A·B

be drawn, in opposition to the facts which the Nabob declines from the circumstances as he has stated them there can be no doubt that 10 Battalions of Sepoys were, with his Consent, charged to and paid by him as being necessary for the defence of the Carnatic under the Peace of 1769 with Hyder, When he was called upon to provide again for the regular Payment of the same number in consequence of that agreement, and for the same reason, Viz. that they were necessary He urged his want of ability, from the distress which that war had brought upon him and a temporary reduction to 6 place, subject to the determination of the Court of Directors But when they decided that a diminution was dangerous to the Country and to their own property which gave them a right to judge, and when the decision was justified not only by experience but by the opinion of

Hs Highness the Nabobs Remarks — Hs Highness's Answers to Hs Highness's Remarks

A·B

of the Officers, besides that the Plan, instead of being a burthen to the Nabob, was calculated by demonstration to relieve the Country from a ruinous, oppressive and useless — Expence with which it was loaded for the Maintenance of his mutinous rabble; notwithstanding all these Considerations, the Nabob still withheld Compliance, and continued to withhold it for 4 Years upon the Plea of the distress of the Country, although so long an intival of Peace had afforded ample time for it's recovery — But when he was solicitous of gaining the assistance of the Company to reduce [illegible], it appeared that the ostensible motive for refusing to bear the Expence of the 3 Battalions had not been the true one, for, instead of personal distrust it arose from a distrust of their faith and [illegible], notwithstanding the proofs which had been given of their attachment, [illegible]

and

70

Mrs Hughes the Nabobs Remarks Account to the

A B

proper agreement to the Company,
and that from that period, he would
remit to them being charged to his
account, that he would therefore
send the books back that the charge
might be taken out, and inserted in
a separate account, and that he
would write a letter in answer to
the President's in mild terms, he
however said that it would not be
in his power to discharge the
same immediately until his other
payments are completed and that
he expected that the deputy Battalions
must be called his Battalions, to
which he was informed, in general
terms, that as he and the Company
were one, the troops of the one was
the troops of the other. the Conver-
sation ended with the President
informing the Nabob that he
should lay the matter before the
Board, and the Nabob seemed
well satisfied with what had
passed

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The Highness the Nabob

Observations Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A. B.

Letter to the Nabob 2d July

A Letter was accordingly written to him intimating the acceptance of his offer to pay the charge on account of the 3 Battalions to 30th June 1773 as a present, and, from that time, they were to be carried to his account "in the same manner "as the other Battalions, and discharged "also in the same manner by a "Monthly Muster."—

The Nabob, after the fall of Tanjore, wrote the letter which he had promised to the Committee when he met them in July — preceding, declaratory of his acceptance to all the points which had been proposed to him — and from this time all Contention respecting the Bussy force to be kept up by the Company was at an end — not an objection has, in any shape, ever been made, or at any time, untill he delivered his late remarks —

From these premises I think the following conclusions may be

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

AB

when he should be requested personally to confer with the Committee. On that day the parties accordingly met, and, after the Nabob had been made fully acquainted with the steps & requisite to be taken to promote the success of the Expedition, and what was required on his part

"The President then addressed

N°79 Consults 27th June 1773

"himself to the Nabob by saying that "as all these points were settled to "the satisfaction of the Nabob and "the Committee he, the President, "could not avoid expressing his wish "that the Nabob would give the "Company one proof of his friendship "towards them by consenting to defray "the charge of the 3 Battalions of "Sepoys which had been carried to "his account and to remit of them "being charged in future. The "Nabob then said that he would "open himself, and explain to the "Committee the reasons which had "hitherto induced him to refuse to

admit

09

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Hes Highness the Nabobs Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks.

A.L

admit of the charge which was that he understood that the same was made in consequence of orders from the Company. that if he were to admit of it the Company might carry any other charges to his account and might charge him with the pay of as many Battalions as they thought proper, to which, it was answered, that he need be under no apprehensions on that account, as the whole tenor of the Company's orders to this Government was not to exceed that Establishment ordered by them, and that we had reason to think they meant to increase the same - Upon which the Nabobe said, that upon these assurances, he would propose a mode which he hoped would be acceptable, which was, that out of his friendship to the Company, he would pay the amount of the Expence of the 3 Battalions to the end of April, or to any other period they might think proper

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks. Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A·B

Expedition against Tanjore he had frequently urged Government to undertake it, and in one of his letters upon the subject observed that they had often addressed him relative to the 3 Battns which he would agree to pay for from the Commencement of the Expedition, provided the Fort and Country of Tanjore were taken and should fall into his hands his only desire being that the whole might be known by his Name.

No 78 Letter from the Nabob 18 June 1773

Among the previous arrangements which appeared necessary to Government when they took into consideration the undertaking proposed to them by the Nabob, was the following.

Consult 5 Jan 1773

"As the Sepoy Establishment "ordered by the Court of Directors is barely sufficient for the protection of the Carnatic and the Company's "possessions in it, as the proportion "of the Expence now defrayed by the Company is more than adequate

to

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

A.B "to the Revenues enjoyed by them and greater than they can possibly afford besides defraying their own necessary Expences, it is hoped and must be requested of the Nabob to consent to discharge the pay already issued to the 3000 Sepoys, which were raised to Compleat the Sepoy Battalions from 700 to 1000 Men each, and that he will agree that the amount of the 10 Battalions on the present Establishment shall continue, as heretofore, to be charged to his account."

"If the Nabob will consent to the above proposals, and there shall not be any fresh cause to apprehend any interruption from Hyder ally, We are of opinion that the Expedition should be undertaken without loss of time."

All preparatory measures being agreed upon in the Committee, it was necessary to announce them to the Nabob, and to obtain his consent, previous to the Army taking the field - a day was therefore fixed

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His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Reformers Answers To His Highnesses

A·B

for I never mean'd he, as unfortunately, resolved at to take up the arguments of Government in their various lights would be superfluous, and to curtail them would be an injustice to the Party in whose favor they are used here. The letters themselves may be easily referred to. It may be proper however to point out particular one instance wherein the Nabob, in a quotation from Governor Wynch's letter of the 24th June 1773, has perverted the whole meaning of the argument by stopping in the middle of a sentence to give the true sense therefore of it I will here transcribe the whole - "I will not" says Mr Wynch "take upon me to say your Highness can have any express formal agreement for the purpose yet that is on no account nor in any wise my meaning thereby to acknowledge that your Highness never did agree acquiesce or consent thereto, for my intention in any case / where there is

1075 76
Letter to the Nabob 11 May 1773
80 lines 80 words 13

1077
Letter to the Nabob 24th June 1773

His Highness's Remarks Answers to His Highness's Remarks
Nabobs Remarks

A B

is no such express formal agreement/ can be obtained, it must I think be confessed as to be in the present case, as well from the undisputed pay of the charge in consequence, for a course of Years, as from the letters between your Highness and this Government before quoted under date 19th June and 13th July 1769.

In another place also the Nabob has left unanswered a passage in the same letter, for, after Mr Wynch had minutely discussed the subject of the 10 Battalions, shown their decrease to 7000, and afterwards their increase to 10000, he admitted that His Highness had objected to pay for the increase previous to it's being made, but observed he had never objected to their service; consequently, as he reaped the benefit of their service, he ought to defray the attendant Expences.—

But all future disputes was now drawing to a close the

Capitulation

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Hrs Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A. B
No 71
Extract Letter from England 27 March 1771

The Court of Directors Commend the decent Government you are pursuing the Augmentation of the Troops, 12 Battalions for the Carnatic and 6 for the Circars and approved of the General arguments against a reduction of the number originally ordered by the Nabob and absolutely necessary for the defence of his Country They demand their sentiments to be communicated to the Nabob, and if he should still withhold compliance that the Troops should nevertheless be changed to his account but they should demand a reform.

Vol 2 Letter to the Nabob 1st July 1772

A letter was accordingly written to the Nabob giving a short recital of past communication on this subject, and signifying that, whatever alteration had been made in the Military strength of the Carnatic, he must have been fully aware that it could only be temporary, and that any fundamental change in the

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His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Answers to His Highnyss Remarks

A.B

Expedition must be with the sanction of the Court of Directors, who, as well as himself, had long ago wrote to him not to exceed 10000 Sepoys after enlarging a little upon the late orders from England he was informed that the Company would not consent to weaken the force designed for the protection of the Country, and he was therefore requested to allow the full Establishment to be charged to him, from the time that the 7000 had been increased to 10000 Viz from August 1770 To this letter the Nabob returned no finese answer but the disputed 3000 Sepoys, or 3 Battalions, continued, as ordered, to be charged to him - whenever the amount he was not fail to deduct it remaining him, for this reason this affair is brought on a great deal of unpleasant altercation, in as much Government endeavoured to impress him with the justice of paying for

Ld Weymouth to the Nabob 23d January 1773 Ld Rochford

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His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Responsive Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A.B

No 70 Inclosed from Island 10 April 1771

Uneasy as they were in seeing the alienation of the Nabobs affections, and so unfavorable a change in his mind - and desirous of restoring his usual confidence, they could not, for reasons too obvious, consent to withdraw their Troops from his Garrisons, on the contrary they desired mutual arrangements to be made for the security of the Carnatic, but, at the same time, assuring him that it was not with the design which he had so unjustly suspected of restoring Mr Hastings at Munsolore, and he ought the more readily to admit this assurance, as, intrusting it to their care, they already experienced his own inability and the inefficacy of his Troops to protect, on those occasions wherein the Company's Troops, at his own request, had been removed, but, no sooner was this Confidence shown than the Forts, (even up to him most backward from him by the Polygars — the frequent Inspections

His Highness's Nabobs Remarks — Minute Division's to His Highness's Remarks

A B

of such acts, and the depredations which ensued, they observed, had wounded him with anxiety, and convinced at last how utterly unequal his Troops were to the task of suppressing those violences, he had requested that an additional Number of Sepoys might be kept up by the Company at his own Expence, and said, Provided he could be assured that all encroachments in Carnatic would be prevented with the Country, he would dismiss all his Troops, & depend entirely on the Company for preserving the Tranquility of the Carnatic —

Such a request and a compliance on the part of the Company was considered as binding as if the conditions had been stipulated by a formal Treaty, and therefore, without shewing sufficient reasons, that it did not suit the Company to grant him to recede from that part of the Agreement —

For

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks

Rejoinder Answer to His Highness's R[emarks]

A-B

for the Service he had derived from the Company - and he expressly required that the 5000 Sepoys kept up for him should be paid by his own Paymaster and put under his orders - for the final determination of Government in this Subject I beg to refer to the Papers noted on the Margin —

Vide 68 Volume Letters to England 29th 1790 21st January 1791

Vide letter from Bengal 3 March 91

The Company could not but be greatly alarmed at the first Intimations communicated to them by the Letter of the 19th June 1790, threatening to take their very Existence on the Coast, to endanger the Life of the Carnatic Property which they must stand, neither could their Measures for the Confidence which the Letter so strongly urged, allow any Delay that they could possibly be returned from the Garrisons and Factories to their own Defence Instead of absorbing their Night, however unpleasant it should be at all disagreeable to him they deemed that the most concilatory measures should be used to restore to the same friendly disposition who he

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks — Answers to His Highness's Remarks

AB

he professed and they were quietly settled. They denied that he should be reminded of the matters which he first had to ask their assistance, and for committing the perfidious of his country to whose keeping we by them at his own request — and he would be convinced that both ought now to be considerably strengthened since they that he was destitute of friends in the world except themselves, there can that a declaration of friendship from them would be a signal to his enemies to attack him, and inevitably bring on his destruction they were disposed to remove every cause of complaint and, in lieu of their servants in the affairs of his Revenue had excited jealousy and suspicion with the [illegible] directions the power of the Carnatic wholly and formally in his hands, they gave the most positive injunctions [illegible] he in future, forbidden to [illegible] of their interest [illegible]

Answer

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks Answers to His

A·B

the Nabob had he rejected it as is testified by the Grants of St Thome Trivendaporam and Tomamallee in which he carefully inserted the terms upon which they were given He said he had waved insisting upon a performance of the agreement hitherto, but since the Circars had fallen into the Company's possession they had acquired an ability which they before wanted and insinuated that the Interest which they had in the tranquility of the Carnatic made it their duty to preserve it —

However, as he did not wish to increase the Company's difficulties, he would consent to take up the 7000 already in the Company's service and paid by him and to them, would add 3000 which he would discipline himself and that he could continue to pay them so long as Peace would admit of it

The Nabobs answer to this and to other matters reported to him was so undefined as to frustrate

57

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

Governor Ommanney's Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A·B Government was great perplexity; for the alarming situation of affairs required that they should be prepared to meet a rupture with the Mahrattas, but this was impossible unless they could obtain the Nabob's consent to certain preparatory Measures. But particularly to the payment of 10 instead of 7000 Sepoys; a letter was therefore addressed to that purport, but remained a considerable time unanswered when he was again written to; and, in order to save the trouble of repeating the arguments which had already been urged, the points to which Government wished to draw his attention were reduced to articles, which required no more than an affirmative or a Negative. He entered again with an elaborate discussion of the whole matter, the Chapter insisting that we, in the Name of the Company, engaged to [illegible] with the Mahrattas, in case [illegible] accompanying a Manifesto, disavowed any knowledge of that Paper which expressed it as an Offering of Gratitude

for

No 66 from the Nabob 3d Sept 1779

No 65 to 3d Nov 1779

No from the 26th Nov 1779 to the Nabob with the Answer

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks Reference Answer to his Highness Remarks

A·B

and the non Compliance on the part of Government were as frequently Complained of, and again, he firmly believed that, from the Circumstances under which he became possessed of Tanjore, and other considerations, the Country would again be delivered up to him; and this is clear from his own suggestions to Government on that Head; for although, at the moment this Highness received some accounts in which these three Battalions were charged, he made his objections, yet he depended insisting on them, conceiving, as he expresses himself to Government, that the Company would yet do him justice, but, as the Accounts have been kept open and unsettled since the year 1772, this matter has never been determined.

interpret the Company's orders, until a reference could be made, as relating to the mutual defence of their own and the Nabobs possessions, and to be paid by each respectively. The difficulties were candidly stated to the Nabob, and the reasons of Government for the determination they had come to; He was then asked what proportion of the 12 Battalions he would bear, and told that, as one fourth of the Europeans was to be stationed in the Circars, a proportionate increase in the Sepoys for the Carnatic might be necessary.

From the various Circumstances which influenced the Nabob in all his transactions with Government at this time, a total Change had taken place in his Sentiments. He availed himself

of

No 63
Letter from the Nabob 16th August 1770

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | Answers to the Nabobs Remarks

A.B

of the opening which was given by the
Consult suggested respecting the payment of
the Sepoys, to assert that when he gave
the Jaghire to the Company it was upon
a condition verbally made with Mr Pigot
that he should be at no further expence
in defending his Country - Independ
of the reputation which is given to these
assertions by his letters written at the
time he confirmed the Grant-any
that it was intended as a recompence for
our past services and for the respect
they had now in supporting him with
Money, it is totally contradictory with
common sense, and the usual mode
which he observed when any sponge &
service was to be performed - It is not
likely, even supposing that nothing to
the contrary had appeared that the
Company would make a Contract
for defending his Country in consid-
ation of a sacrifice so far below the
Expences, which long experience had
ascertained - Nor would the Exigencies
of such a Consideration have escaped

to

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks Reference A·B

Answers to Hes Highness Remarks

Pagodas pr annum and Hes Highness is to sit down satisfied with having borne the Expence of the measure by which it was effected, and be charged with the pay of three Battalions of Sepoys, which he agreed to keep up upon the Sucessive condition of being in the possession of Canjore and which condition was accorded to by Government, as demonstrated by the Steps taken in consequence, and by their accepting, as a present, the amount of the pay of those Battalions from the year 1770 up to the period at which the proposition was made to his Highness, but, as decision in the present instance is to be governed by Equity and Justice, and not by the partial and interested declam of the Company, it must appear from the several statements set forth by Hes Highness, most agreable to Equity and justice that, instead of carrying on the object of making a charge for the three additional Battalions to the month of June 1774, the Company should have refunded to Hes Highness the sum that had been paid up to the month of March 1776 — But, as all mankind, is very Idea of a concurrence on the part of Hes Highness to pay the three additional Battalions was completely and avowedly

No 57 Letter from England 3rd July 1780

The Nabob then, in his remarks, is correct, so far as relates to the number of Sepoys at this time agreed upon; but it can hardly be supposed that to maintain a body of about 7000 men it could require so distant an Expedient as borrowing money at an exorbitant Interest or that any degree of distress could be brought upon him by allotting so small a proportion of his Revenues for the payment of that body in order to ensure their Collection.

The Court of Directors anticipated the necessity of remodelling their army after the changes which had been the Consequence of the War, and, for this purpose, took the opinion of the most Experienced Officers whose Services in this Country had been peculiarly distinguished and qualified them to judge upon so important a point

their

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks Repeated

A B

wrongfully done away by Government in July 1779 in their agreeing to receive the Charges which had required on that Account up to that date. as a Present, and as His Highness consented to pay the three additional Battalions in future upon the express Condition of his being put into the possession of Tanjore, — and upon no other condition whatever, stating that his ability to make such payment depended entirely on such possession, it is a matter of course, that when the Company thought proper to dispossess him, his Engagement ceased, rendered Null and Void by their own act and His Highness has accordingly carried the charges made against him for the three additional Battalions to his credit If it should be said — that Hes Highness did not make any — objection to the payment of the three additional Battalions for a Number of years, but provided for them, in common with the other, the argument, in opposition, is, that Hes Highness was not furnished with any Accounts by which he could ascertain particular Charges, although such accounts were frequently required by His Highness and

No 59.
Committee
9th July 1779

No 59
Committee
16th July 1779

No 60 & 61 & 62
Council
30th July 1779
31st do do
13th August do

Answered to Hes Highness's Remarks

— Their plan was adopted — and sent to the Coast to be put in practice. The number of Sipoys was to be 12 Battalions of 1052 each; but, some difficulty having occurred regarding the disposal and payment of them, a Reference was made to Sir Eyre Coote, who had been one of the Officers who settled the Establishments, and he gave it as his — opinion that the Battalions were solely for the defence of the Carnatic, and to be paid by the Company, but confessed ignorance that it had been usual for the — Nabob to pay for any. This did not appear compatible with former orders, neither was it at all adapted to the state of the Companys — Revenue. much discussion took place, and it was finally determined to interpose

Hes Highness's the Nabob's Remarks

Reference A B

"The loan I was compelled to make to stop my mutinous Regiments from running my Country. That in the unfortunate moment that the orders were carried into execution, contrary to the repeated and most disinterested Representations which I could make the affairs of the Carnatick have been declining "to pay the Company the Balance of their old debt, as well as their Bills of Current Charges. necessity forced me to draw assistance from private Individuals to those Individuals, Exclusive of my new Consolidated Creditors, I was obliged to give all my own Jewels, as well as those of my Family for Security, and they are still retained in that situation; for I have not been able to release them" and in a Letter from his Highness to the Governor dated the 19th April 1777 he says 'the taking of the Tanjore country from me has been the cause of all my difficulties, and the disturbance of my Creditors, and Troops, and Lord Pigot not performing his promise to give them their pay out of the Revenues of the Tanjore Country, has entirely put it out of my power to extricate myself from their difficulties' Thus it fully appears, from incontestable facts, that Hes Highness's deplorable and irretrievable misfortunes, and consequently his inability to Comply with the Requisitions made by the Company arose from their own Conduct towards him; but the Circumstances the most shockingly unjust, when considered in its Annual

Letter to the Nabob 18th July 1769

Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

ut in the margin. While he matter was, with his Consent, under reference t the Court of Directors, the 0 Battalions were reduced o the strength of 763 m ach, with which the Nab was made acquainted, a well as of the disposition of the Army in general - He was, at the same time, told that this re- duction was in conside- ration of the distresses of his Country, which would always claim every attent Consistent with the Compa ny's and his own Welfare, that strict injunctions would be given to prevent any interference of the de- poys with the affairs of his Revenues, but that it would be imprudent to Comply with his request that they might act as Subsidy, as the safety of the

His Highness's Remarks Resumed

A B

Answered to His Highness's Remarks

annual relative points of View is yet to be noticed. The dispossessing of His Highness of the Tanjore Country and restoring it to the Rajah was held out as an act which Justice and policy required, and therefore the injuries the Nabob's affairs were to suffer from the measure was not to be regarded; but it would appear that this was only a pretext by which the Company might add to their own advantages, for, upon the restoration of the Country to the Rajah, it was stipulated that he should pay four Lacks of Pagodas annually into their Treasury, a Contribution altogether unknown before the conquest of the province, and it was further stipulated that he should also cede to them the District of Nagore, worth about 30,000 Pagodas pr Annum, one of the districts above alluded to as resumed from the Dutch by His Highness, and for which no return has yet been made to him, so that the Company, by the Reduction of Tanjore, obtained for themselves an increase of Revenue amounting to the sum of four Lacks and thirty six thousand Pagodas

the Carnatic would be endangered by the Consequent loss of that discipline which Constitutes the very essence of an army, but which would be peculiarly hazardous at that time when Enmity and war stand full in the face from every quarter. That certain of his Forts, which he thought unnecessarily Garrisoned by the Company's Troops, should be delivered up to him, and every possible retrenchment made in the future Expences, — Finally that, in order to accommodate his pecuniary Convenience, Government had accepted of Terms which necessitated them borrowing money for the Company's Investments, and this alone ought to make him sensible of the attention paid to his situation, and how much he was bound to be punctual —

The

Hyderus

A.B

Hes Highnys the Nabobs Remarks

districts in his Country and which the Dutch refused to relinquish and give up, even after Tanjore had fallen, so that Hes Highnys was under the necessity of marching against them, to employ force when representations had failed, and Hes Highnys was Justified in doing so because the Rajah, as tributary to Hes Highnys, had no possible right to alienate, or otherwise dispose of any part of his Country without the Consent of his Liege Lord, fortunately the Dutch thought it most advisable to negociate the business, and Hes Highnys repaid to them the Money they had advanced to the Rajah, and, in return, they gave up the Villages that had been mortgaged to them, and, although they were delivered up to the Rajah when his Country was restored to him, no Compensation was ever made to Hes Highnys and he has not to this day been remunerated a single Pagoda on that

Answers to Hes Highnys's

engaged to Continue in his pay for three years, a body of Cavalry who, but a short time before, had nearly entailed irretrievable ruin on him by mutinying on the day of battle.

It was not possible for Government to accede to the plan he laid down, Considering them only as the Agents of the Company, whose faith stood pledged to support him, and their duty therefore, on this ground, required that they should prevent his ruin but it was doubly incumbent on them to contest any impropriety in future measures when it is considered that his debt was not less than 32 Lacks of Pagodas, for the Balance of his account Current was more than 16 Lacks, and he had not been debited for any part of the

Expences

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks upon

A B

Remarks

Expences of the War, which, although not exactly ascertained were supposed to amount to 16 more, be upon being stated, to upwards of 16 Lacks. He had totally failed in he promised payments for a Considerable time past, and, in a great measure, if not wholly to this disappointment of funds which he has engaged to supply, was attributed the unsuccessful termination of the War

For the reasons, me at large, of Government for acquiescing in the temporary adoption of, middle Course suggested by the Nabob, they [illegible] to refer to the papers [illegible]

ours

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks. Extracted from Instructions to His

A. B.

a measure earnestly advised by Mr Smith, from two to three Regiments to put His Highness into Possession of Tanjore, only it was meant that he should retain that possession, was injuring him in the highest degree, and, instead of humbling his refractory Vassal, it was humbling himself and laying the foundation of the future. The Highness was at enormous expence in paying the Troops belonging to the Company during the expedition, and the Extra Charges of his own acting in conjunction with them, amounting to upwards of thirteen thousand men, two thousand four hundred of whom were Cavalry, Exclusive of a donation of nearly Twenty Seven Lacks Pagodas in lieu of Plunder, by which means the great irregularity and Confusion attending the Storm of the place was prevented, and

N. 55
Consult 11th April 1780

[redacted]

"The disturbances and
"plunderings of the Polygars have
"been so great as to fall very little
"short of those Committed by the
"Tanjore and Mysore troops —
"which has induced the Governor
"and Council to determine upon
"their punishment and Extirpation
"which I am to request they will
"put into Execution whenever an
"Opportunity offers, that those
"of Disturbance or the Carnatic
"may thereby be retracted" Govern-
ment therefore, by its own —
voluntary act, was induced —
Vigorous measures and expences
of other motives which had

A B

[illegible] Remarks to Hur Highness' Remark

[illegible] the time His Highness [illegible] the possession of Tanjore. he was at the [illegible] Extremes of the Force that was judged necessary for its defence so that the Company [illegible] incorporate their military Establishment by [illegible] and from, is a [illegible] fact that the Rajah in order to raise supplies necessary to hold out to the last extremity against the united force of the Company, and His Highness. even when it is equally well known he had lately resolved, had borrowed large sums of money, and received a considerable quantity of Military Stores from the Danes and Dutch, and that, for discharging payments to the latter, he had mortgaged to them some of the most valuable districts

Considerable influence, whenever Opportunity should offer "implying when the War should be over, for all the Troops were to be fully employed in it, that at any other time it was impossible - This object could not possibly be effected by his own Troops who had repeatedly shewn themselves inferior to the Troops of Tanjore, who before the late War, made incursions with impunity whenever they were inclined to Commit depredations, and, even during the War, even insulted the person of some of his Ambassadors to dismiss them, the only Troops in whom dependence could be placed, would have been irrational in the Extreme -

As to the Oeconomy which he said he found necessary, in contradiction of such a system he kept up an Army greater than ever, and, at this time, had

engaged

Hrs Highness the Nabobs Remarks Reflections & Answers to His [illegible]

A.B

Conduct of the Rajah of Tanjore, and
the necessity of reducing his Country
a Expedition against him was
termined on, His Highness com
menced his promised payment
f the three additional Battalions,
nd, after the Reduction of the place
he chearfully continued that pay
ment until March 1776. when,
ontrary to every Idea which His
ighness had formed the Country
as again restored to the Rajah-
here it will be necessary to observe
hat the reduction of Tanjore, —
Though originally suggested
y His Highness, met the full
pprobation of Government, as a
measure necessary to the public Good.
The total reduction of Tanjore says
Mr Wynch in a Letter to His —
Highness under date the 7th of July
1773 appears to me, on the present
looking of affairs, clearly in the same
light as it does to your Highness,
essentially

a diminution in the Establishments
of [illegible] occurred to him,
that which he proposed that
the Sepoys kept up for the defence
of the Carnatic should be put
under his orders. But, should this
proposal appear to have any
other motive than to extricate
himself from the load of debt
which pressed upon him, he had
rather bear his distresses whatever
they might be, and would sacri-
fice not only his Interest but his
life in the Cause. He would
before have suggested the entire
disbanding the Sepoys but was
apprehensive of their entering into
the Service of his Enemies, and
Considered the impossibility of
raising such men again in
time of need. He was willing —
however, if the Judgement of his
friends so approved, that the 10
Battalions should remain under
their authority and only —
requested that their number might
be

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Reference | Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A.B

yourtally employ for the safety and tranquility of the Carnatic

Tanjore therefore falls into the hands of His Highness by a regular Conquest accomplished in a solemn and necessary war. His Majesty the King of Great Britain gave his sanction to that conquest and His Admiral, Sir Robert Harland, actually assisted in it and the Company tacitly agreed to it. so that His Highness thought himself secure in the possession and made his arrangements accordingly and therefore, in depriving him of that possession, he was precipitated into the greatest distress and difficulties. indeed the Charges of the Expedition, the donations he made, and the Expences incurred early ruined him, and, from amongst other Extra Expences, as the menace of his Cavalry, a

be reduced to 7000 and to be forbid all intercourse with the Country People.

It cannot escape observation that the remedy to all the Nabob's misfortunes and the accomplishments of all his object was to be drawn from the return of prosperity to his Country, in which opinion both parties perfectly agreed. But it must be remembered that so happy a Circumstance was only to be brought about by first rooting out the disorders which had crept into it, and then putting its military strength upon such a footing, as to repel any attempt that might be made by foreign Enemies to disturb its Tranquility. In this too there cannot be supposed to have been much variety of sentiment. The division Seems to have been solely in the means to be applied. The Nabob's idea of the State of his Country is fully conveyed in the following

Hes Highnys the Nabobs Remarks Reprimes

Conduct of the Rajah of Tanjore, and

the necessity of reducing his Country

the Expedition against him was

determined on, His Highnys com-

menced his promised payment

of the three additional Battalions,

and, after the Reduction of the place,

he chearfully continued that pay-

-ment until March 1776 when,

contrary to every Idea which Hes

Highnys had formed, the Country

was again restored to the Rajah.

Here it will be necessary to observe

that the reduction of Tanjore, -

although oreginally suggested

by Hes Highnys, met the full

approbation of Government as a

measure necessary to the public Good.

The total reduction of Tanjore says

Mr Wynch in a Letter to His -

Highnys under date the 7th of July

"1776 appears to me, on the present

"Scale of affairs, clearly in the same

"light as it does to your Highnys,

Essentially

A. B

Answer to His Highnys Remark

a diminution in the Establishment

of his Sibbendy occurred to him,

to effect which he proposed that

the Sepoys kept up for the defence

of the Carnatic should be put

under his orders. But, should this

proposal appear to have any

other motive than to extricate

himself from the load of debt

which pressed upon him, he had

rather bear his distresses whatever

they might be, and would sacri-

fice not only his Interest but his

life in the Cause. He would

before have suggested the entire

disbanding the Sepoys but was

apprehensive of them entering into

the Service of his Enemies, and

considered the impossibility of

raising such men again in

time of need. He was willing -

however, if the Judgment of his

friends so approved, that the 10

Battalions should remain under

their authority and only -

requested that their number might

be

His Highness's Remarks. Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A B

Sentinels may very for the safety and tranquility of the Carnatic.

Anyone therefore, submitted to the hands of His Highness by a regular Conquest, accomplished in solemn and necessary War. His Majesty the King of Great Britain and his sanction to that conquest and his Honour, Sir Robert Harland, actually assisted in it and the Company tacitly approved it, so that His Highness thought himself secure in the possession and made his arrangements accordingly and therefore, in depriving him of that possession, he was precipitated into the greatest distress and difficulties: indeed the Charges of the Expedition, the donations he made, and the Expence incurred nearly ruined him; and, from amongst other Extra Expences, as the increase of his Cavalry, a

be reduced to 7,000 and to be forbid all intercourse with the Country People.

It cannot escape observation that the remedy to all the Nabob's misfortunes and the accomplishments of all his object was to be drawn from the reduction of prosperity to his Country, in which opinion both parties perfectly agreed. But it must be very obvious that so happy a Circumstance was only to be brought about by first rooting out the disorders which had crept into it, and then putting its military strength upon such a footing, as to repel any attempts that might be made by foreign Enemies to disturb its Tranquility: In this too there cannot be supposed to have been much variety of Sentiments. The division seems to have been solely in the means to be applied. The Nabob's idea of the State of his Country is fully conveyed in the following

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks	Reference	Answers to His Highness's Remarks

A B

His Highness Voluntarily paid ten Battalions of ten thousand men as long as he was able to do so, and that, upon a representation of his distress, it being found he could no longer continue such payment, it was agreed by Government that, instead thereof, he should pay seven thousand men and no more, that he continued to pay such reduced numbers for a Considerable length of time, but when it was required of His Highness once more to pay the original number of ten thousand men, he refused to do so; that although Government insisted on his paying the three additional Battalions yet that they afterwards relinquished all pretentions to any demand on that head as a matter of right, and that received the Amount up to the 30th of June 1773 as a present, that after the

No 53
Letter to England
29th June 1769.

No 54.
Letter from the
Nabob 19th
June 1769

pleasure should be known
This even was not without a Consideration which, if granted, would have been equally destructive of the good intended view to deliver them over to his orders to be employed in the Collection of his Revenue, in lieu of Jibbendy, whereby they would equally have lost their discipline, and soon have become no better than the Troops abroad in his pay. There was no hope of bringing him into a meaner acquiescence with the measure proposed, and as the final adjustment of it was, by the Nabobs Consent, to be determined by the Court of Directors, Government agreed to the only alternative left without coming to an open rupture, and soon after received from him a letter to the following purport —

He was sensible of and grateful for the Services rendered to

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks

the 30th of June 1773 no agreement was ever intered into between his Highness and the Company, by which he committed himself to pay the three additional Battalions, otherwise than upon the express condition that he should be put into the possession of Tanjore, and he, in that case, consented to commence payment of those additional Battalions with the commencement of the Expedition against the place: and, that he might not be misunderstood, he makes use of the strong proviso, that if, by any accident, the Place and Country should not fall into his hands that then, and in that case, such his consent should not be interpreted into any agreement to maintain them afterwards—

When, in Conformity to His Highness's Statement of the

C

Conduct

Annexed

A. B.

Answers to His Highness's Remarks

to him by the Company) and always ready, to the utmost of his power, to follow what they might advise. He consented to pay the 10 Battalions—but took Occasion to mention the distressed situation of his affairs with that freedom which the inseperability of their Interests required. He mentioned the late War as the Cause which had necessarily impaired the Country unproductive and consequently contributed to his distress—that it would be allowed he must be at Considerable expence in recovering the former and removing the latter, that besides the payments he should have to make to his Creditors he had engaged to keep up a body of Cavalry for 3 Years under these Circumstances he had given much Consideration to the reduction of his Expences, and, on a genral review of his affairs,

a

Hrs Highnss the Nabob's Remarks | Reflections | Answers to Hrs Highness's

A "B

of the three additional Battalions was merely an act of Friendship and favor, and always [illegible], as is only necessary to turn to Mr Hynchs Letter of the Seventh of July, One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy three, wherein he Says "In "the conferences which have passed "between your Highness and the "Select Committee, and y[illegible] "Highness and me, since the "receipt of your Letter, your High- "-ness knows, that, on the subject "of the three disputed Battalions, to "leave them in conformity to your "Highness, it has been agreed that "the whole of the charge that has "already been incurred on their "accounts, down to the 30th Ultimo, "shall be paid by your Highness "to the Company, as a Present

And the condition upon which Hrs Highness consented to pay those Battalions at a future day

[illegible] upon [illegible] it should [illegible] This evidence of his displeasure, occasioned probably by his [illegible] in the late [illegible] and the extinction of [illegible] sanguinely indulged, and cherished of [illegible] the Mysore Country was not availed by all the persuasive eloquence of the Commission. It was represented [illegible] that the loss of Rice would be inevitable from [illegible] to which the [illegible] Country would be reduced by such a Step, that he would thereby expose it to the feeble attack of every rebellious or discontented Polygar in his dominions, and that it would

undoubtedly

A. B

His Highnys the Nabobs Remarks

day was Expressly, that the Tanjore Country should be put into his possession, and upon no other condition whatever, as fully appears by his Letter addressed to Mr. Nymah under date the 18th June 1773 just referred to, wherein he says "If, by the providence of God, and your assistance, the Country and Fort of Tanjore be taken, and be put in my possession, I will give you my agreement in writing to keep three Battalions from the beginning of the Expedition, but if any accident prevents the place and Country from falling into my hands, I wrote you plainly that, as I shall not then be able to keep those three Battalions, this may not be interpreted into any agreement to maintain them afterwards" And, from these circumstances, the following conclusive facts arise, that His Highness

Answers to His Highnys's Remarks

undoubtedly, in the end, fall a [redacted] to Hyder, whose hatred of all Christians was most bitter, and he had most reason to dread. The positive orders of the Company were urged, and his Compliance was requested until their decision could be obtained by a reference which he had then an Opportunity of making to them & all he was insensible at length, upon being reminded of the services he had derived from the Sepoys, the claim which they had on his humanity, the cruelty of dismissing them after the fidelity and Bravery which they had shewn, and finally warned of the advantage which, by discharging them, he would give his Enemies, who would eagerly entertain an Army already disciplined and inured to War, he was moved into a more rational way of thinking but "would not "Consent to subsist more than "7000 Sepoys" till the Company's pleasure

Hes Highness the Nabobs Remarks

thousand to be paid by His Highness that, in consequence of this arrangem the Battalions were completed, but that His Highness refused to Reim = burse the Expences attending the measure Even before it was carried into effect "you will probably "observe, says Mr Nynch, that you "objected to the expence of those peo "ple before they were raised and "therefore that the charge cannot in "Reason fall upon you. It is true "your Highness did then object to "the expence of those people from whence it is further Evident that there never was an Agreement for the payment of the ten Battalions by His Highness, and that, Even had there been an agreement prio to the war with Hyder, by which he Engaged to defray the Expences of the ten Battalions of Sepoys or ten thousand men, yet that, subsequent to that period, such Agreement would have become Void, and

again

Pounced Marked to His Highness Remarks

1 ~ R

hitherto paid and although they might have been reduced to 10, yet that number was looked upon as the least that ought to be kept for the Honor of the Company. This the opinion expressed by the Committee, but Mr Bourdier in a previous letter to the Nabob anticipated the general arrange = ment and requested that 5 Lacks of Pagodas might be set a part for the payment of 10 Battalions of Sepoys, and for the Expences of his Farmhouse. no answer was received to this letter when the subject was agitated in Council, and a de = putation consisting of the Governor and 2 of the members of Council, was requested to wait on the Nabob, to shew him the State of the Company's finances whereby he would see they were

No 58
Letter of the
next 17th
April 1776

wholly

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks upon the Question which had been stated as additional Charges could not have been charged to His Highness without his approbation and connivance, and it is clear to conviction that His Highness did give such approbation and connivance, but, on the contrary, Disapproved and Disclaimed it upon the same, to discharge himself, under all these circumstances, the Company had no right to make any claim on His Highness for paying the three additional Battalions; nor was there the most distantly implied obligation on the part of His Highness to acquiesce in it, but, to remove every doubt, and shew that the Company were themselves convinced of the fact, and that any view His Highness might entertain for defraying the Expence of

A B
No 57
Enclosure
No 2.

Answer to His Highness Remarks

which appropriated and to be spent he would provide funds, for the regular payment of his usual [illegible] Conferences were held on this occasion, but without effect, the necessity of it was urged upon every ground and by every Argument that could be suggested. But, singular as it may appear, it was [illegible] that the [illegible] would [illegible] that while convinced [illegible] to have had full possession of his mind, and reasons unavoidably too lamentably numerous, to require the aid of others in support of the expediency of an efficient military Establishment he declared he was in no want of troops, and even went so far as to betray a disposition to throw off the Company's Alliance by desiring that their Troops should be withdrawn from his Garisons, and that he should in 18 months be able to pay off his debt

Hrs Highness the Nabob's Remarks Reflections Answers to Hrs Highness Remarks

A & B

Kind of Obligation to defray the Expences of the three Battalion of Sepoys but that he left at the same time, every inclination to do so provided his finances would permit, Caveat, and he points out how those finances might be — established

And Mr Wynch in a Letter addressed to Hy Highness under date the 9th of June 1773 acknowledges, that no such obligation or agreement to pay ten Battalions of Sepoys ever did exist but Mr Wynch, says — Mr Wynch, take upon me to say if your Highness ever gave my Expences formal agreement for the purpose so that the payment of three Battalions by Hrs Highness, for a number of years preceding the period alluded to, and be considered unreasonable Shou Highness act on the part of Hrs Highness and as a mark that Friendship which he has so frequently named for the Company, and Mr Wynch's General Character demonstrates the fact, although he labours much to establish a different point, for after

Encumstances

but by actually joining the Enemies and the desertion of his Troops, either from want of pay or Treachery, had been clearly Manifested by the surrender of all the Forts which, after having been conquered had been entrusted to their Care in the Baramahal, Salem and Caroor Countries, and even more which accompanied himself in the field, repeatedly mutinied, and were restrained from Causing fatal Events only by the presence of the English Army, all the Southern Countries were preserved to him by the steady attachment of English Sepoys stationed under the Command of Company's Officers in his Garrisons and if not compelled to yield them provisions when during the War, which the small Military force that could be spared from the important object of publick — means were not able to afford they

His Highness the Nabob [illegible] upon
Enumerating the Causes that rendered
an increase of the Army which
must ensue, he says "The Company
may a proportion thereof, your
Highness agreed that ten Battalions,
or Ten thousand men, should be
kept up by the Company the pay
of which was to be defrayed by
your Highness, and they were
accordingly kept up until the
Conclusion of the [illegible] when, at the pressing desire of
your Highness I consented to the
disbanded State of your Affairs
existing from the Expensive a war
and the devastation of your
Country, the Number of men
those Battalions were reduced
to seven thousand, but the num
of Battalions continued" he the
goes on to shew that in year
1770. the Company directed an
Increase of the Sepoy Battalions
to twelve thousand men, two
thousand of whom were to be
Hors'd by themselves and ten
thousand

N.B.
Extract
d. 9th
1769.

His Highness Nabob [illegible]
Highness at that, prevented from
their Rebellion and Returning to
their primitive state of obedience.
which required them to submit
to the [illegible] which should
be [illegible] them —

Under these Circumstan
it cannot be disputed that Some
Attention was required to Correct
the Evils which had crept in,
[illegible] Laws applied all their
Attention to the Increase of main
taining Tranquility, and Trade
shewn as much Consideration as
they would admit for the general
good: by taking upon themselves
the pay of another Battalion in
addition to the Number they
had allotted to the Bengal and
Madras Troops the war and, after
disposing of their own quota of
Military Establishment, there
remained 11 Battalions of Sepoys,
being 1 more than the Nabob had
hitherto

Hes Highness the Nabob's Remarks | Reference | Answers to Hes Highness's Remarks

A & B

The truth of Hes Highness's assertion was too forcible to be evaded by Government, so they accordingly reduced the ten Thousand men to seven Thousand and these were paid by Hes Highness although required on a Treaty to maintain ten Thousand Men the borrowing money from Individuals at an Exorbitant Interest

The new arrangement contained under the year one Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy when Government under the Instructions received from Home signified to Hes Highness, that he must raise funds for keeping up the Annual Complement of ten Thousand Men Hes Hes Highness objected to, upon the know Grounds of impossibility supposing that it was a Burthen on which his Revenues were unequal the Three Battalions therefore became from this period a matter of contest between Hes Highness and Government —

Three Letters to Mr Wynch the

No 58 Letter to the Nabob 17th June 1769

thousand men and upon an Estimate of all the means in the hands of the Company Consisting of Rents and casual Revenues, and supposing all to be realized, their whole Funds amounted to Pag. 12,23,083. leaving a surplus of Pag. 207204. to be applied to the liquidation of a bonded debt which had been contracted of Pag. 6,97,164 Government having ascertained what resources they had within themselves, next took steps to arrange with the Nabob for providing for the pay of the usual Number of 10 Battalions of Sepoys and for the Expences of the Garrisons — He was required to allot 5 Lacks of Pagodas for these purposes, and if a Lack, if there should be any Deficiency at the end of the Year, it was to be carried to the Account of his Debt to the Company

Experience had already shewn the necessity in time of profound Peace But there were other

Reasons

His Highness the Nabob's Remarks	Response	Answers to His Highness's Remarks
	A & B	
the then Governor of Fort St. George,		answers which showed them
made the Eighteenth day of		to be more so at this time.
June one Thousand Seven hundred and		That the Nabob had intimated to the
Seventy Three His Highness		Government his fear that the
then Expressed himself you wrote		present Tranquillity would
me about Fifteen Battalions		be of short duration, which
of Sepoys against the coming of		recommended that the Nabob
your Masters Ships to any		should be employed in pre-
Main answer that it was not		-paring against the War, whether
in my power to undertake it my		this was a Chimerical appre-
Friendship to the Company is such		-hension, or founded on a more
that I never fail to use my utmost		Correct Knowledge than
endeavour to perform their desires		Government possessed of the real
but I cannot help it where it is		designs of Hyder, does not appear,
not in my power If by the provi-		nor is it Material to enquire.
dence of God and your assistance		Independent of that grand prin-
the Country and Fort of Tanjore		-ciple in all Governments which
is put in my possession I will give		suggests Caution against the
you my Agreement in Writing to		designs or Jealousy of their
keep Three Battalions from the		Enemies, great internal disorders
beginning of the expedition but		had found its way among
if any accident prevent the place		Considerable part of the Nabob's
and Country from falling into my		own Subjects The Polegars as
hands. I write you plainly, that		usual had taken the Opportunity
as I shall not then be able to		of Public distraction to throw
keep these Three Battalions they		off their obedience to the Nabob,
may not be interpreted to maintain		not by asserting their independence
them afterwards. This shews that		as in the War with Chunda Sahib
His Highness Considered himself		but
as the Fact really was under no		
Kind		

he depended solely on the assistance given
and that he could place no reliance upon his own troops,
whom he found an heavy incumbrance to his finan
useless in securing internal order in times of Peace,
and who, upon the first trial, shewed themselves
dangerous in case of invasion - That all these
measures were adopted with a strict regard to oe
and in order, as much as possible, to relieve his
embarassments, they took upon themselves the
expence of 2 Battalions for the Jaghire and his
Northern Provinces, which gave him the full
advantage of the 10 Battalions kept at his expence
to suppress insurrections in the Southern and
more suspicious parts of his domenions and tho',
altho' the country was justly chargeable with all
Disbursements incurred for its protection - Yet
they liberally made a considerable increase in
the European force with which it was not
charged. —

I shall now

I shall now proceed to reply particularly to the Nabobs Remarks on, and objections to, the payment of 10 Battalions, or 10000 Sepoys as well as to the other articles in the accounts

His Highness the Nabobs Remarks | References | Answers to His Highness Remarks

A and B

These Items Embrace an object repeatedly brought forward on the Debt of the Company and as often resisted by His Highness Dunning a part of the Balance Government broken by the Peace we made the Carnatic and their Troops were every thing plundering and destroying and the situation of the Company's affairs rendered every exertion of the Nabob and pressing for Sums of money for the payment of the Battalions of Sepoys, order thousand men, and condemned Nabob supply until the end of the year when finding his resources scarcely to the dispatched and Ruined state of his Country engaged to his dispositions and wishes he expressed to his desires to Government and stated his ability to continue the payment of the seven Battalions a little thousands more any longer

2 Pos

A and B.

No 49 Extract from Consult 25 January 69

The first Measure which engaged the attention of Government after a Peace had been effected with Hyder in 1769 was to put an end to the heavy Extra Charges which the War had occasioned and to distribute the Troops in the respective possessions of the Company and the Nabob. The Sepoy Establishment in consequence of the War and the acquisition of the Circars, had been augmented to 19 Battalions and 15 independent Companies. Both of these formations and the Numbers of the latter were augmented were insufficient and ought not to be kept up by the Company together with the European Infantry & Company Servants. To support these and other Expences attendant on Government the Nabob

Consented

he might collect the Revenues - the Forts only to be garrisoned by the Company's Troops The words of the Nabobs agreement are these —

No 47
Letter from Mr Pybus
8th April
1760

"As I do propose to take upon myself the burthen of defraying the whole charge of the extraordinary expence which has fallen on the Company by reason of the war against Hyder Naigue from the 1st January and as I thought also to be reimbursed my own expences in the War, either defrayed hitherto out of my own Revenues, or charged to me on the Company's books, and as I do also engage to defray all the extraordinary expences which may hereafter arise on the course of this war, be they more or less, as the war shall be short or prolonged, as well as to pay the Soubahs — Peshcush and the Chout of the Mahrattas - I flatter myself that the Governor and Council will not think it unreasonable that the whole of the effects which may be taken belonging to Hyder may be delivered up to me —

From the foregoing recital of the Origin and progress of the Companys Military establishment it appears to me that the following observations and Facts are clearly proved —

That the Company did not avail themselves of the Opportunity, by having the pow-

in their hands, of usurping an authority over any part of the Country, but that they faithfully put the Nabob in possession of all the rights and prerogatives which their conquests had obtained; That, from an insuperable inability in him to defend them, that Province, by his tacit acquiescence and repeated applications for assistance whenever any expedition was to be undertaken against his rebellious subjects (amounting in fact to a specific agreement) naturally and unavoidably devolved upon them - That they moreover derived not only an inherent right from their debt to provide for the safety of the country, but a positive and avowed one from the agreement formally executed by the Nabob in the year 1754 making the Carnatic responsible for all expences which they had been, or might be, at in assisting him to take Care of it.

N°40
Nabob's agreement
March 1754.

That in pursuance measures for the security and tranquillity of the Country, the increase of the Military establishment was regulated solely by the conviction of experience, which shewed the force absolutely necessary as advances were made from aids to put Possession and for its retention in obedience to the Nabobs authority, That this increase was made sometimes at the request, and always with the approbation of the Nabob who repeatedly acknowledged it's

raised which made the Sepoy establishment for the Carnatic 12 Battalions

Of this number it was finally agreed that 2 Battalions should be kept up by the Company in the Jaghire, and the remainder which experience shewed were not more than sufficient for the Carnatic charged to the Nabob. Four Battalions had also been raised for the exclusive service of the Circars - In this way the distribution of the troops had been agreed upon, when the war of 1767 broke out with Hyder and the Nizam - In settling the proportion which each party was to pay of the expences of this war a regard was paid to the share which each had in bringing it on - but the arrangement not being made till the Carnatic had suffered by the ravages of the enemy, particular consideration was shewn for the loses which the Nabob had thereby sustained - The manner in which the Company's conduct contributed to this misfortune was their attempt to possess themselves of the 5 Northern Circars against the will of the Nizam - But it was by no means likely that he would have resisted this measure by force of arms, had not he been prevailed upon, by the address of Hyder, whose enmity to the Nabob had incited him to make war on the Carnatic -

No 46
Consultation
16th Oct 1761

Without enquiring into the merits of either party on this occasion, it is necessary only to mention that the principle laid down for the disposal of the charges of the war was this - that, according to the foregoing proportion, the monthly pay of Sepoys should be charged Viz.t ..... Ten - Battalions to the Nabob and 6 to the Company - That, after this, the Batta and all other expences incident to the war should be equally divided between the Company and him The reasons given for not requiring him to pay a Quota proportionate to his share of the Sepoys pay was, that, his country having suffered considerably and Revenues diminished, some indulgence would be proper; but as the Regain very soon extricated himself from Hyder and consented to the Company taking possession of the Circars - from this time they ceased to be parties in the war, and acted only as aids to the Nabob - In this light therefore justice did not require that they should be burthened with any of the expences of it - And it was accordingly proposed and agreed to by the Nabob, that they should, from the first of January 1760, be wholly charged to him; that, as the Company sought not extension of territory all places conquered on the Mysore country should be given up to him that

his large Debt ——

Notwithstanding the late Increase in the Sepoy establishment every day served but to prove the necessity of a further augmentation some good was of course to be expected from the —— intermixture of troops kept up by the Nabob - Yet — wherever they were left they were unable to suppress the incursions of Plunderers — The Nabob saw their inadequacy, acknowledged it, and promised that he would at last yield to the repeated and urgent —— entreaties of Government, to discharge them and rely on the Company for the Protection of the Country — This Resolution was encouraged by representing the advantages which would result on every respect but particularly after having discharged his debt to the Company - which, by this prudent measure, he would be able to effect in one year, in the relief to his Finances which would enable him to lay up such a sum in his treasury as would always secure to him, in case of emergency, whatever assistance he might at any time require" - This Acquiescence suggested the propriety of taking early steps to supply the place of the Nabob's discarded troops, and orders were accordingly dispatched to the principal Military Stations to report what Number

might be requested for the defence of the countries
dependant on them. But, by the time this point
was ascertained, he retracted from his engagements
under a pretence that an improper interference
by the company's Officers in the Management
of the Country might embarrass his revenues.
His Scruples were not to be conquered by assuran-
ces that strict Care and attention should be given
to prevent such evils" but, as he might suspect
"supposing such a system proceeded from other views
"than a desire of promoting his Interest, Govern-
"ment declined insisting on what they were convin-
-ced was wholly for his good —

No 44
General Letter to
England
1st March 1767

A conviction of the necessity of it, how-
-ever, again returned, and he found that his Country was
threatened with being immerged into the same destruction
from whose effects it, in some degree, began to revive
if he continued to resist the Proposal; He therefore
"desired another Battalion of his Sepoys might be
"taken into the company's Service, first under their
"Officers, and regulated and disciplined like the rest of
"their Troops, and that he would make good the expence
He particularly desired that the Amalore Pennore,
Warriorpollam Countries, might be under the Company's
Protection — Another Battalion was accordingly

No 45
Consultation
16th Oct 1767

was thought reasonable that 2 Battalions should be kept up by them "to be occasionally employed in the Nabobs districts to the Northward of Madras" Previous however to any final resolution on this subject it was to be referred to the Court of Directors

No 38 General Letter from England 3rd Feby 1766

Soon after the Answer of the court of Directors arrived to the Nabobs request that ten instead of four Battalions of Sepoys might be kept up for him by the Company in which were discussed the benefits or disadvantages which might arise from keeping up so large a native force — The first Condition upon which they would consent to the increase was, that they should be relieved from the pay of the 6 Battalions, understanding that the 10 were to be independant of them — They then proceeded to lay down some rules for their formation, Pay, and Cloathing but this Condition had been anticipated by the arrangement made by Government, and the intimation given that the Nabob was charged with every expence incurred by the defence of the Carnatic

No 39 consult 31st July 176

No 60 General Letter to England 22nd Jan 1767

Upon the reference made to the Court of Directors respecting the 2 Battalions for the Jaghire, the decision was as follows — That, in forming their Military establishment in 1763, they were aware of the necessity of having native troops for the defence

No 61 General Letter from England 4th March 1767

of their districts, and therefore ordered 4 Battalions, to be reduced by a subsequent order, if so great a number should be found superfluous - That they afterwards consented to the Battalions in compliance with the Nabob's desire, and upon condition of being relieved from the former Number - and, as to the last proposition for two Battalions, to be employed in the Jaghire, it only resorted to their first principle and this they concluded — That it was reasonable they could not deny, nor would they wish to impose in the Nabob any improper terms, and therefore, if he should shew any kind of disapprobation of the Charge, as it had been placed to his account, they consented to the maintaining two Battalions at the Company's charge, but added that the only considera- tion which had hitherto weighed in debiting him for the Sepoys - Viz.t the charge for the number of Europeans - sent out, who, it might be justly said, were the sole support of his possessions, they thought might, without any great effort of Generosity, have induced him to take upon himself the whole charge of the Sepoys - especially if he should add another consideration of some im por tance to him, They meant their remitting or rather not making any charge of Interest on

No 35
Letter to the Rajah
22d Feby 1766

Amount for the succeeding year was framed — by the same scale, and upon the supposition of Peace, he was told they ought be expected to amount to Pags 333000, exclusive of Stores and Extra Charges. —

No 36
Letter from the Rajah
24th Feby 1766 —

Upon receiving them he objected to being charged with the expence of the Garrisons situated in the Jaghire; he observed also that the estimate of annual expences exceeded what Mr Pyot had given him to understand the Company disbursed for him: and thought, by easing him of the Jaghire garrisons, and giving up to him some others garisoned by the Company's troops, they might be reduced to three lacs of Pagodas p Annum — On this supposition he proposed a plan for discharging the Balance of his accounts in three years — together with the growing charges, by equal instalments. His reason for desiring this extension was the injury his Finances had suffered by being obliged to borrow Money at Interest to carry on the Sieges of Vellore and Madura — That he had also made considerable advances to the inhabitants for carrying on the Cultivation from whence the Country had already — benefited so much as to promise the means of — — discharging not only his debt to the Company — but what he owed to others —

The Liberal attention which these remarks and objections obtained was only a continuation of the same regard which had, at all times, been shewn to his convenience although the increase in the number of Europeans, and the immense cost of them to the Company had brought no additional profit on the Nabob, his Jaghire was removed, the charge being ordered from the 1st January 1766, to be carried to the Company's account as many of the outposts as it was thought could be supported were given up to him, the rest being judged requisite for the security of the country — His proposal to discharge the company's demand in three Years was acceded to — and with regard to the current Charges, he was told that every endeavour should be used to keep within the most reasonable bounds, and it was hoped they would not much exceed the sum mentioned, especially if Peace should continue — It was, at the same time, observed in consultation, that the Court of Directors had, in December 1763, ordered 6 Battalions of Sepoys to be kept up at their expence, but that, on account of the immense charge they were at, all Sepoys had hitherto been paid by the Nabob — yet some were necessary for their settlements and Jaghire, and it

No 34 Consultation 24th Feb. 1766

No 37 Ltr to Mr Nabob 3d March 1766

No 34 Consultation 24th Feb. 1766

the security of the country - but this being effected,
The actual State of the Army was taken into consideration
No 33 Consultation 4th Nov. 22d & 31st Dec. 1765 and the future establishment proper to be kept up
as well, as the regulation of it as near to the orders of
the Court of Directors of 17th Dec. 1763 as expedience
would allow The force in Sepoys consisted of 10 Bat-
talions of 1000 Men each, except one which had but
700 After providing for the safety of the Garrisons
and inferior Military Stations, it was found that,
out of the whole number, two could not be got toge-
ther without leaving some part of the Provinces
defenceless, and exposing them to the incursions of
the neighbouring Polygars and others, who it was well
known would take the first opportunity of plunder-
ing and making encroachments -

The impolicy of such a situation was
manifest, even as it respected only the preservation
of internal peace, but was more so when, on account
of the rising ambition which already began to
appear in the conduct of Hyder, it was appre-
hended that measures would soon become necessary
to oppose his designs against the Carnatic -
An augmentation of one Battalion and eight
Independant Companies, the whole of which, except
five Companies at Masulipatam, were proposed,

by the arrangement, to be stationed in the Carnatic

It must be evident, that while the affairs of the Country were on this uncertain State, the Company's disbursements for the Nabob were determined by circumstances, no attempt had ever been made to fix them, but out of the payments by him, as agreed upon from year to year - they, whatever they amounted to, were first provided for - and the surplus, if any remained to his general credit until something like system could be introduced - a bar equally presented itself to any arrangement for the effectual discharge of his Balance - - -

But Internal tranquility being, at length, restored to the country, after the destruction of near 17 years, the Army regulated, the number of Garrisons to be maintained known, and the Nabob's proportion of Military strength ascertained, a State of his Account to the end of 1765 was drawn out and delivered to him, early in the ensuing year The Balance, being Star Pagodas 13,65,102 - 34 - 34 - he was requested to discharge in the course of 2 years; and, that he might be the better enabled to make a provision for its liquidation, a Calculation of one of the preceding Months expences was made, upon which an estimate of their probable

No 34
Consultation
17th Augt 1766

trade, which was to be effected by the same means —

For these reasons they saw that their own welfare was inseperably connected with the tranquility of the Carnatic, that they were equally concerned with the Nabob, and had an equal right to take measures for effecting its security — They therefore availed themselves of the first interval of peace, in 1763, to fix a respectable Military establishment upon as Oeconomical a plan as could be done — The Nabob's helpless situation, independant of their assistance, confirmed by all the losses which they had received, shewed that the Character of Protector was still indispensably inherent in them, and, for the general defence of the country, they assigned a body of 2600 Europeans at the same time they ordered 6 Battalions of Sepoys to be raised, which, as afterwards appeared, were intended for the particular protection of the "valuable grants of Countries" which they were told were about to be presented to them — Or a less number if 6 would suffice for that Service —

P.C. 31
General Letter to England 17th Dec. 1763

It seems to have been understood by the Government of Madras that these orders were intended to fix the whole Sepoy establishment on the coast, for when they arrived it had been augmented to 10,000 and when the reduction was mentioned to the Nabob he particularly

P.C. 32
Gen. Letter to England 27th March 1765

wished that no diminution of the Number then in the pay and discipline of the company should take place - Thus the Court of Directors were informed of, and likewise that consent could not be withheld "the whole, Officers and men, being carried to his Account" - Which indeed was charged with every expence in the View of keeping peace in the provinces, except the bare subsistence of the Europeans

After the Peace of 1763 many important services were undertaken against the rebellious part of the Rajah's Subjects, before he could obtain full possession of his Government - and it was not until the reduction of the Tinnevelly Polygars that he considered himself firmly seated in it - In the progress made towards the attainment of this object, the Sepoy establishment was continually increasing by replacing the draughts taken from the general strength of the army, to garrison the forts which successively fell in, as Detachments stationed in Sundry places to - - overawe the insurgent Spirit which might otherwise have again broke out upon the departure of the army to distant parts of the country - Until every part of his dominion should have been subdued to his authority it was impossible to determine what force would be requisite for

In further support of the equity of such an arrangement it may not be improper to state the sentiments of the Company in England respecting their connection with the Nabob: their intention was, at first, only to contribute their aid in extricating him out of, as they imagined, the temporary difficulties which encompassed him, and by no means to engage as parties in his disputes when this should be effected to withdraw to their natural occupation, taking care however as mover of the Nabob, from time to time, the various charges they had been put to on his account— and, on the end, to be fully reimbursed all the expences which had, or might arise from their attachment to his interest "They had no apprehension lest these objects should be obstructed by the disputes between him and the King of Mysore, which they therefore were solicitous should be compromised by the friendly interference of Government and that their disbursements for him should be put on a plan of liquidation, but were much disappointed when, instead of this, they found that they had been immerged deeper into war, and that the consequence had been more considerable advances to the Nabob, with small returns, and, latterly, a negligence on his part in this respect, which was attended with inconvenience to their Commerce in general—

No 23 general letter from England 23rd Jany 1750

No 44 3rd August 1751

No 25 1st letter from England 15 Decr 1752

No 26 General letter from England 11th Jany 1753

No 28 Do. Do. 31st Jan 7 1755

N°29
Jeneral Letter
from England
22nd Dec. 1755

"The Amount of their debt became, by their Conduct,
so large, as, by absorbing the greatest part of their Remitt-
-ces, to affect the internal Oeconomy of their Concerns
at Home, and urged them to procure for its security by
the most complete acknowledgement that could be obtained
- this increasing, it became a matter of serious - - -
comparison with the Amount of their capital Stock,
and a doubt was entertained wether the Nabob would
ever be able to discharge it, but their procedure are
attended with circumstances, were that he should reimburse
them for all the expences they had been at.

Under these circumstances it cannot be doubted
that their debt became a momentous consideration, and although
it could by other means have been secured Viz.t by consenting
to give up Trichinopoly to the King of Mysore or by acceding to
the offer of M.r Dupleix to divide the Carnatic, yet thereby
would pledged to the Nabob, from whom they would not
alienate themselves - this long absence of personal care to
-mpanies threw all measures for the safety of the Cap.s also
upon them, whose constitution was thereby changed into
a compound form of Military and commercial. In the
former capacity they had supplied the Nabob to contract
an enormous debt which they could only hope to recover by
preserving the Tranquility of the country, and in the latter they
were to endeavour the renewal of their long suspended

since they had necessarily parted with - The European troop of Horse referred to the original agreement entered into between the parties and "as the Poonamallee "& St Thome and Tavendoporam countries were granted "to the company to enable them to maintain a body of troops for the assistance of the Circars, the Charge of the troops of Horse must be considered in the same light as the pay of the rest of the European force; which, for the reasons aforesaid, had not been charged to the Nabob —

The Expedition to Pondicherry and Colonel Coote's table money involved considerations of the participation, which the Nabob must always have in the prosecution of National wars, and, as he evidently derived benefits in the possession of districts whose revenues had been withheld from him, but were restored by this Expulsion of the French, I was thought reasonable, as the profits were solely his, that so the expences should be; Both the Nabob effectually obviated all Controversial Argument on the subject, by desiring that not only this Expence but that of the defence of Madras might also be charged to him - When it was personally mentioned to him by Mr Pigot he did not hesitate giving his consent, adding that he never thought

think much of a few lacs of Rupees if the time of Payment were but made easy to him" And, upon formally communicating his acquiescence, he confessed the Gratitude which called upon him to give it in return for the friendly services which he had generously received from the Company during an alliance of 20 years, but particularly in this instance, as the Capture of Pondicherry completed the ruin of his enemies, and laid the foundation of his Peace

Every exception that could have been raised to the principal originally laid down was by this means obviated, no doubt existed on the breast of either party as to the justice of Charging the Nabob with all the expence which the protection of his country invariably incurred Viz.t the disbursement attending whatever Number of Sepoys were found requisite, and the current charges of the Garrisons the subsistance of Europeans whose numbers had been considerably increased, as well by the recruits sent out by the Company, as by the acquisition of the Kings troops, was not contended for by Government, altho' it far exceeded the Rate of Batta which had been intended as an equivalent to the expence of Alliance with the Nabob, and, as to the contingencies of war, he readily acquiesced in the opinion that as it was brought on entirely by that alliance and terminated in his own benefit he ought to bear them ——

to see the Nabob in his Government, to require constant additions, and, in the year 1762, when the regulation and distribution of the troops then on the coast came under consideration I found that the number of Battalions was encreased to nine

Although this force, aided by a body of Europe had been found adequate to enforce the payment of the Arrears of Tribute which the Nabob claimed from the Polygar in the Northern parts of his Dominions yet when it was taken to be opposed to the formidable force kept up by the Raja of Tanjore a doubt seems to have arisen of its adequacy to enforce the same measure - rather therefore than incur the danger which a resort to Compulsion might bring on, a negotiation was set on foot to persuade him to an accomodation of the Nabobs demands

A Compromise was effected between the Parties without the intervention of force, and the Sum for which the Nabob compounded with the Raja has been appropriated by him to the Company, on liquidation of his debt. He was desirous of having an immediate discharge for it, which brought on a discussion of his account with them as at that time stood, and of the Items which composed it from the beginning of the connection By this investigation his Balance, after allowing him credit for Bills not paid, and for

* 17 Station August 1761

No 18 Date, Date

No 19 Station August 1762

No 20 Extract 6th October 1766

Copied F.W. Pendus

the Tanjore money, which, by treaty, was not to be received for two years to come was reduced to Pagodas 3,10,537-32-36 but it appeared that from some cause or other he had not been debited for several articles of Expenditure during the period when the whole means of defence and Armament fell upon the Company — Viz.t from 1751 to 1755, the latter being the date of the Order directing all Sepoys whatever to be charged to him with some other articles which were of a doubtful nature. The Nabob upon being informed of this Circumstance declared his readiness to acquiesce in any thing that the Board should recommend

The several Articles were

The Pay of Sepoys from 1751 to 1755
D.o of Lascars from -- 1751 to 1762
D.o of Harcarahs D.o to D.o
D.o of the hoops of Horse
Charges of the Expedition to Pondicherry
Coolonel Coote Table Money —

With regard to the first three, there was no doubt. It was very evident that the defence of the Company's own possessions did not incur the Charge, but solely that of the Country which they had engaged to protect except the proportion of Sepoys before noticed as a temporary substitute in the room of the European

that the Country should be charged with all Sepoys not wanted for the Company's own possessions, and so the accounts between the Parties were made up and

Vide Nabobs Acct for the year 52 + 3

acceded to —

After the Peace of 1755 the inability of the Nabob to secure the Safety of his Garisons or establish the tranquility of his country, was such, that the Care of these two Points naturally, by Virtue of their situation, and by tacit acquiescence continued with the Company, who put their own Officers into the command of the former, disbursed all necessary expences whether in the Garrison or the Field, and, very early, a plan was formed, upon which the accounts of these Disbursements should be kept and charged to the Nabob. —

No 7 Consn Election 8th August 1755

On the Peace recalled a part of the Europeans which had been drawn from the defence of their own possessions — and discontinued the charges for Sepoys — the foregoing system, therefore of distinguishing between the services of the Company and the Nabob — in the employment of them, was altered, and all the Sepoys were ordered to be in future charged to him But the unsettled and rebellious state of his country does not seem

No 8 Genl Letter to England 31 Jany 1756

No 9
General letter to England 20th Nov 1756

to have caused any reduction in the Number, which, in the course of the troubles, had been raised – and in the latter end of 1756 the first Idea seems to

No 10
Consultation 27th Nov 1756

have been given of forming them into regular Companies under Native officers.

A war again broke out with France, which rendered necessary a further increase in the Sepoy establishment, and, in the year 1758, it was resolved to

No 11
Consultation 2d Dec. 1758

form them into 6 Battalions to be supplied with European Officers, and Clothed, This was the first approach towards putting them on the footing of a

No 12
Consultation 16th March 1759

respectable corps but the plan was suspended by the intervention of the siege of Madras – After this it was again agitated, and the benefit derived from

No 13
Consultation 9th Sept. 1759

them on this occasion had so fully evinced the advantage of discipline, that their strength was ordered to be augmented to five Battalions of 9 Companies, each company to consist of 115 Peons and Native Officers – Soon after a Return of Sepoys having been given in they were found to exceed the limited number fixed on by the foregoing resolution, and, as it was the opinion of the Commander in Chief that

No 14
Consultation 17th Dec. 1759

an Augmentation was requisite for the defence of the country, another Battalion was added which

No 15
Consn 5th July 1761

made the establishment six – Circumstances were

No 16
Consn 17th Augt 1761

however continually happening, in the progress of

a Natural Ally for assistance to defend himself
in the Government of the Carnatic - but the aid
which they at different times lent him proving
unequal to the end proposed, they were gradually
prevailed upon to enter into an alliance and in
consideration of the grant of Coonamalee engaged
to furnish a regular European force.

In proportion as the Europeans were
drawn from their Settlements Sepoys were again
raised for the defence of their new acquisition as
well as for Nuvanolo Joram St. Thomes & Devicotah,
the two former of which had been granted by the
Nabob, and the latter by the Rajah of Tanjore
- But the men which threatened to overtake
the Nabob, of more vigorous opposition was not
made to the progress of his Enemies, the total
failure of every kind of resource within himself
and the fruitless solicitation to which he was
reduced compelled to attract the compassion
of the English, and induced them to accede to
his proposal of taking the Country under their
sole protection - From this time Sepoys were
raised as circumstances rendered them necessary,
and assisted in carrying the war - Lest the pro
miscuous employment of them in the Service of

No 2
Consultation
8th. September
1752

the Company and the Nabob should produce confu-
-sion on settling the Accounts, a necessary Number
for the Territory belonging to the Jowna was fixed
upon and 1800 being thought sufficient all the
rest were to be charged to the Nabob.—

In order to understand the principle
upon which this arrangement was made, it
may be necessary to keep in remembrance, That
when the Company became Allies to the Nabob
they had bound themselves to furnish only Europe
ans, and to provide their pay — for which purpose
the Poonamallee Country was granted to them —
and, when they afterwards took upon themselves
the Character of his protection, it was upon the
conditions proposed by himself "That, of the Compa
"ny would defray the expence of their own Troops —
(Still it must be presumed keeping in view the
former agreements) "and supply them with necessa-
"ries during the time of war, and it should please
"God to grant him victory, and restore him his
"Country he would then pay off their Debts with the
"Revenues of it." In this Capacity then they were
left to the exercise of their own discretion as to
the force requisite to be kept up and in conse-
-quence with this agreement, they

No 3
Letter from the Nabob
13th. January —
No 4
Letter to the Nabob
16th. January
1751
No 5 Grant of the
Poonamallee Country

No 6
Letter from the Nabob
16th. Janry.
1751 —

by a sedulous attention to the arts of Peace. In proportion as their Credit established itself by the integrity of their principles and the extent of their dealings encouraged Manufactures, Native Merchants settled at their Factories which, from the insignificance of Villages progressively rose to the importance of opulent Towns — Fortifications became necessary, not only to protect them from Insults, but to secure the valuable investment of Merchandize and other property which would otherwise have been temptations to Plunderers, and, for their defence, a small European force was kept up — For many years they unmolestedly carried on their pursuits without harbouring a thought of conquest, or possessing any other acquisitions to defend than their Factories, which in course of time increased in number as the benefits arising from their trade facilitated its introduction in different parts of the Country — No other increase in their Military establishment took place than these circumstances rendered necessary — But still some enlargement of it had gradually been adopted as population advanced by the resort of settlers to their principal towns, and as their opulence secured the disturbance of their trade a desirable

object in National wars — Their concerns had gra-
dually acquired a considerable importance when
it attracted the notice of the French in the war of
1744. The Military force at that time kept up,
consisted solely of Europeans but the demenution
which it suffered by the capture of Madras in
1746 suggested, for the first time, the expedient
of retaining in their service a body of about —
700 Sepoys or rather of Peons who were to be
trained to the use of arms — But the intention
in raising them being only a temporary substitute
for the loss sustained in their efficient Military
force, at the expiration of the war, they were
disbanded and made over to the Nabob Mahomed
Ally, who applied to the English for assistance
in the war which had broke out in the Carnatic

No 1
General letter
2d November
1749

Although the Peace of 1749 put
an end to any of the Hostilities between the two Nations,
yet the restless Ambition of M. Dupleix could not resist
the temptation, which Chunda Saheb's incursion
afforded of prosecuting, by oblique means, his designs
against the English trade and existence in India
as they developed themselves, the English were com-
pelled, in self defence, to repel the attack by
yielding to the pressing solicitations of the Nabob

Nabob's remarks for the adjustment of the expences — of the war of 1790 and of the Nabob's Account in — general, since the acceptance of the proposition, — made by the Court of Directors in their letter of — the 20th August 1788, to relinquish all further — claim upon the Nabob for those expences on the condition of his making over to them the Tanjore Peishcush, after mature investigation, has — also met with our joint concurrence, and, comfor- -mably thereto, We beg leave to lay before you a State of his old or seperate Account to the time from whence his Kistbundy Account takes its commencement —

We have the Honor to be, with great respect,

Honble Sir,

Your most Obedient and
Very humble Servants

(signed) Robert Wood
Lionel Place

Fort St George
1st July 1793 —

Report

The Nabob having abruptly introduced the Subject of the ten Battalions, or 10000 Sepoys, by commencing with that part of Mr Palk's Government when Hyder had invaded the Carnatic, and finding his disposition to exert himself upon "the Situation "of the Company's affairs," I think it may be useful - if not necessary, to shew what were the first causes - - which induced them to take into their Service any Sepoys, That These causes operated with a particular regard to themselves, but afterwards subsided, and were succeeded by others of a very different nature and affecting only their relative Situation on the Carnatic These also subsided, and they then would have had no motive for retaining in their Service Native Troops but what respected Solely and individually the Nabob's good, had not the recovery of their debt, viewed in immediate amount, been so intimately interwoven with the safety of the Carnatic That a duty to themselves and the helpless situation of the Nabob called upon them Still to continue their protection - -

The institution of the English East India Company was simply for the promotion of Commerce, which was to be effected

to give authenticity to the remarks and Accounts en-
quired into and to suggest the Propriety of this being
pointed out to the Governor General that no
Advantage may hereafter be taken of it.—

I have accordingly undertook —
the research of the records, and finding that some —
of the Items brought forward by the Nabob. Viz.t —
the Pay to Sepoys and Current Charges, were of a —
very comprehensive nature, not adverting to any
formal treaty but to be determined by Agreements
made in that Spirit of confidential Intercourse —
which until very lately was the only mode of —
carrying on transactions even of the most serious —
nature with the Nabob- conceived the design of —
tracing the origin of his connection with the —
Company and upon what grounds he first became
chargeable with a Military force and the expences
attended on the defence of his Garrisons - He has
made some progress in the execution of this —
report when, being informed that the report was
peremptorily required by the Governor General,
was obliged to leave it unfinished, but —
regretting that so far as he has done may be
useful He begs leave to offer it to your
Honor.—

In the prosecution of his second Plan and reply to his Highness's remarks, he was claimed it necessary, in order to conform with the extensive duty allotted to the Committee Viz.t to State, in a clear and distinct manner, the grounds and arguments by which the different articles were supported by each of the parties, to enter very deeply and fully into the Articles of Pay to Sepoys and the Current Charges — the Necessity of it he hopes will appear upon perusal and excuse the length of his replies — The answer to these and the other Items in the Nabob's remarks we beg leave to refer to, on the Principle of which, after attentive consideration, we have both coincided We beg leave however to observe that they are principally intended (with the exception of what relates to the beforementioned articles which are to be separately determined) to vindicate the Charges to which they respectively apply as connected with the original principle upon which the charges of the war were to have been apportioned or to shew the unreasonableness of the terms on which the Nabob claims a seperate peace

The Principle [illegible] in the conclusion of the accompanying answers to the

To The Honble Sir Charles Oakeley Bart

Governor in Council

Fort St. George

Honble Sir,

We have now the honor to lay before you the result of our investigation into the Accounts between the Honble Company and his Highness the Nabob ——

You have already been informed of the obstacles we experienced to a meeting of the Servants of His Highness appointed to confer with us, and, having received your orders to proceed upon the remarks and Account given by us to Mssrs Moubray and Woolf notwithstanding the defective state we were under the necessity of having recourse to the records, as the only channel from whence we could obtain information We must for ever beg leave to call your attention particularly to the [illegible] wished to give [illegible] by

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